FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 MARCH 1986

Libya

One of two U.S. missiles aimed at a Libyan SAM-5 installation failed to explode and Libya intends to hand it over to the Soviet Union in order to "spite" the United States, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in a 28 March speech broadcast by Tripoli television. The other U.S. missile exploded harmlessly, Al-Qadhdhafi maintained, adding that the United States "did not destroy" the SAM-5's because Libya "tricked" the U.S. electronic system. As for the second U.S. attack on the same target, he said that "if the 6th Fleet launched any other missiles, we did not see them and we did not hear about them." Al-Qadhdhafi also reaffirmed Libya's claim to have downed three U.S. jets, asserting that this caused the Americans to "go crazy" and take "revenge" by attacking Libyan shipping. Later in his remarks, Al-Qadhdhafi acknowledged that U.S. attacks hit a dredger, a patrol boat, and a tugboat.

Al-Qadhdhafi warned that Libya will challenge any future U.S. exercises in the Gulf of Sidra, and while acknowledging the U.S. ability to "sow destruction in Libya," he warned that "if we see that we are about to be finished, we shall take the American 6fh Fleet with us." On the Americans in Libya, he stressed that they are coming to no harm, claiming that they prefer to live in Libya rather than the United States, where people live in "poverty and misery" because the U.S. budget is spent on weapons. Al-Qadhdhafi thanked the Soviet Union for its political support in the conflict and he also praised Syria, which coupled verbal support with "positive and satisfactory action."

In the wake of Al-Qadhdhafi's speech the Libyan paper *AL-FAJR AL-JADID* announced that retaliatory actions against U.S. targets have begun, citing an operation against a U.S. officer in Italy as one example, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Earlier, JANA listed over 50 messages of support for Libya from various organizations throughout the world. One such message, broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland 27 March, came from the "revolutionary force in Oxford aerodrome, Britain," which declared its willingness to form "suicide squads" against the United States. British police subsequently announced an investigation into the group of Libyans at the air training school near Oxford, KUNA reported.

In other developments, Tripoli Domestic radio announced the PDRY foreign minister's arrival in Tripoli 30 March, noting his statement that the visit is to express the PDRY's solidarity with Libya against U.S. "aggression and against Libyan waters and sovereignty." In Riyadh, an "informed" Saudi source cited by the UAE paper *AL-KHALIJ* contended that Saudi Arabia is mediating to reduce tension between Libya and the United States. The source linked this with a recent visit by two Libyan envoys to Riyadh. The envoys delivered a message from Al-Qadhdhafi to the UAE president 30 March, Abu Dhabi radio noted.

Egypt

A 31 March *AL-AHRAM* report cited by Beirut radio claimed that Egypt has rejected three U.S. invitations to participate in a military attack against Libya. Egypt told U.S. envoys that it rejects using arms against any Arab country, *AL-AHRAM* said.

Sudan

The United States is "meddling in Sudan's internal affairs and trying to impose its hegemony and patronage over Sudan," Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah said in reaction to an announcement that the United States has halted its aid to Sudan in protest against Sudan's acceptance of Libyan military aid. In a statement to *AL-SAHAFAH* reported by SUNA, 'Abdallah said Libya has supplied "essential" aid to the Sudanese Air Force since the United States cut off military aid to Sudan in April 1985. 'Abdallah called on Sudanese "political forces" to denounce the U.S. aid cutoff, adding that Sudan will continue to search for alternative sources of military assistance.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes attacked and destroyed Iranian troop concentrations near Panjwin, an F-5 near Reza'iyeh Lake, a bridge in Paveh region, and three "large boats" in the northern Gulf 29 March, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. The communique also claimed that Iraqi naval forces attacked a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 28 March. An earlier communique broadcast by the radio announced that Iraqi planes destroyed a "huge military plane" at Reza'iyeh airbase, sank an Iranian supply vessel and two small boats in the northern Gulf, and attacked another "large maritime target" near the Iranian coast 28 March.

In related reports, Bahrain's *GULF DAILY NEWS* revealed that Iranian firefighting tugboats extinguished a fire which had broken on board the Liberian-flagged supertanker *Hawaii* after it was hit by an Iraqi Exocet missile south of Khark Island the night of 28-29 March. The Bahraini paper later reported that bomb disposal experts are to board the Norwegian supertanker *Berge King 31 March in order to defuse an unexploded Iranian* rocket which hit the vessel off the Qatari coast 30 March.

Meanwhile, An Iranian military spokesman cited by IRNA denied an Iraqi claim that Iraqi troops occupied "strategic heights" in northern Iraq 28 March, and IRNA later cited an Iranian communique which claimed that Iraqi troops had suffered "substantial casualties" in a major clash with Iranian troops in the Panjwin area. Tehran radio subsequently reported that Iranian planes inflicted "heavy losses" on Iraqi command posts and troop positions on the Al-Faw-Umm Qasr axis 30 March. In other reports, the radio claimed that naval forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps destroyed an Iraqi oil platform 29 March.

Lebanon

An Amal Movement statement broadcast by Beirut radio 30 March held Palestinian gunmen responsible for triggering armed clashes between Palestinian and Amal fighters which erupted around the Sabra and Shatila camps over the weekend. Accusing PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's followers of trying to drag Amal into a battle for the camps, the statement called on the Palestinian National Salvation Front, which opposes 'Arafat, to play a "more effective role" and take control of all weapons inside the camps. The fighting resumed 31 March after an overnight cease-fire, according to Voice of Lebanon radio, which said casualties from the clashes numbered 18 killed and 60 injured.

In another development, Damascus radio denied accusations that Syrian forces participated in recent artillery attacks on Christian areas, stating in a 29 March commentary that "those who wagered on Israel" are now "fabricating differences with Syria," which is "not involved" in the recent "security flareups."

As for southern Lebanon, Jerusalem radio announced that katyusha rockets were fired across the border toward Upper Galilee the night of 29 March, causing no injuries. Two UNIFIL soldiers were killed in clashes with gunmen 28-29 March, according to a UNIFIL spokesman cited by Voice of Lebanon radio.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres intends to raise new ideas aimed at breaking the Mideast political deadlock during his forthcoming talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Jerusalem television reported.

PDRY Amnesty

A Supreme People's Council Presidium decree broadcast by Aden radio 29 March proclaimed a "general amnesty" for persons involved in "crimes connected with the conspiracy of 13 January." The amnesty applies to those who bore arms on behalf of "conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang," subject to a number of conditions, including a 60-day deadline for persons who have fled abroad to return.

The authorities released 720 persons from jail in the wake of the amnesty announcement, according to Aden radio.

Western Sahara

A Saharan Information Ministry statement cited by Algiers radio 30 March claimed that Polisario forces killed or wounded 46 Moroccans in an attack on a military base behind one of Morocco's defensive walls.

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Official Cables Al-Qadhdhafi on U.S. Attack

LD281131 Tripoli JANA in English 0915 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Mar (JANA) — Tal'at Ya'qub, secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front, has sent a cable to the brother leader of the revolution regarding the U.S. attack on the Gulf of Sidra. He states that the Libyan Arab people, by bravely repulsing the attack, have strengthened the Palestinian people's steadfastness and struggle against imperialism and Zionism. The cable continues: In the name of the Central Committee and the Palestinian Liberation Front cadres and fighters I would like to express our firm and unlimited stand with your struggle against U.S. imperialism. We salute your brave and heroic leadership in our battle against the common imperialist enemy... the enemy of all struggling peoples.

He also congratulated the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary leadership on the 16th anniversary of expelling the British military bases in Libya and liberating its soil from the paws of colonialists.

'Arafat Welcomes Arab PLO-Jordan Mediation

GF291731 Doha QNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Mar (QNA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has welcomed the mediation carried out by some Arab countries to restore normal relations between the PLO and Jordan, following King Husayn of Jordan's announcement concerning the halting of political coordination between Jordan and the PLO.

In statements published by the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA'*, 'Arafat said that the PLO welcomes the mediation carried out by Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Iraq since these countries maintain good relations with Jordan.

He added: The PLO adheres to its special relationship with Jordan as a confederal relationship. He said that the talks between the two sides have not reached a deadlock and will not do so.

He noted that the United States is doing its utmost to abort the concept of holding an international conference to resolve the Middle East issue. He said: Washington knows that the Palestinian people moved along the path of revolution with determination to confront all difficulties.

'Arafat Interviewed by Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH

PM281627 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 25 Mar 86 p 3

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Hudwa Tawfiq; date, place not given]

[Excerpts]

Question: You have said in your various statements that the United States is to blame for the present deadlock because it refuses to recognize Palestinian rights. What is required of the United States now?

Answer: The United States should recognize international legitimacy. You know that there is a UN General Assembly resolution calling for an international conference. There is also a recommendation by the UN secretary general to hold consultations to pave the way for an international conference. Who is obstructing an international conference? It is the United States. What is required is that the United States recognize international legitimacy.

Question: But what if the United States refuses to do so?
Answer: It has in the past refused to do so in connection with Vietnam and many other international issues, but the arrogance of power cannot rule the world forever.

Question: Should the United States guarantee legitimate rights while Israel rejects them?
Answer: I am not talking about the Israeli enemy. I am talking about the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Question: How willing are you now to seek dialogue with the United States on the Palestinian question?
Answer: I would welcome it. I tried to go there on the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, but President Reagan was determined not to grant me an entry visa to the United States. Given the opportunity I would not hesitate to explain my case to the United Nations and as much as possible to U.S. public opinion whenver I get the chance. The U.S. attitude is an irrational one. The United States completely ignores the rights of 5 million Palestinians.

Question: What is the basis of the Egyptian, Saudi, and Iraqi mediations, and in what direction are they moving?
Answer: These are Egyptian, Iraqi, Saudi, and Moroccan mediations aimed at bridging the views between us and the Jordanian brothers following the suspension of the dialogue between us. We care about our relations with Jordan and we should not at any time allow our differences with the United States to lead to differences with our brothers in Jordan. Jordanian-Palestinian relations are strategic relations.

Question: What about the peace process?
Answer: That depends on the U.S. attitude, and on whether the United States intends to persist in its intransigence or not. It is not up to me or to King Husayn.

Question: Is there any possibility of redrafting formulas or changing phrases to make them acceptable to the various parties?
Answer: What parties? The United States? The United States only wants to pressure the PLO into making more concessions as a service to Shim'on Peres. In other words it only wants to use us as a cat's-paw. It is a tragedy that the Palestinian people's national rights are instruments used by the U.S. leaders to please the Tel Aviv rulers.

Question: In what circumstances would the PLO recognize Resolution 242?
Answer: Quite plainly it would do so if the permanent members of the UN Security Council guarantee the Palestinian people's right to self-determination as part of the legitimate rights acknowledged by international legitimacy.

Question: Moscow has expressed willingness to guarantee a solution. Do you expect to meet with the Soviet leadership in the near future? Will you visit Moscow shortly?
Answer: My schedule does not yet include such a visit in the near future, but we are continuously in contact with our Soviet friends. We insist on an international conference with the participation of the Security Council's permanent members. We want guarantees from these states against U.S. intransigence and against the arrogance of an Israel which receives unlimited support from the United States.

Qestion: Is there any Jordanian-Palestinian coordination against Israeli attempts to impose administrative rule unilaterally in the occupied territory?
Answer: There can be no doubt that our Palestinian people, who are the basis, have rejected that approach which is bound to fail.

Question: What are the results so far of your talks with President Mubarak and other Egyptian leaders?
Answer: I believe, and I think you will agree with me, that Egyptian-Palestinian relations are strategic relations based on understanding and brotherhood. On the basis of the committed attitude of my brothers here in Egypt — president and government — and on this strong and firm ground I say that the talks were held in a fraternal and constructive atmosphere with the aim of boosting support for the Palestinian people and their just cause.

'Arafat Receives Invitation To Visit Congo

JN291845 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1714 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has received an official invitation from President Sassou-Nguesso to visit the People's Republic of the Congo. The Congolese President told Brother Abu Hadi, the PLO representative in Kinshasa [as heard], that the Congolese people will be very pleased to received leader 'Arafat.

Further on Results of Arab League Meeting

LD281418 Rabat MAP in English 1248 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Tunis, March 28 (MAP) — The Arab League ministerial council Thursday [27 March] wound up the works of its 85th session that was marked by a sharp condemnation of U.S. attacks on Libyan missile sites and patrol boats and another appeal on Iran to positively respond to peace initiatives in order to settle the five-year long Gulf war.

The council which discussed the situation in the Gulf of Sidra and the U.S. hostile acts against the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah vehemently condemned the United States "blatant violation of the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Libya" and decided to remain in "open session" to follow any developments in the Mediterranean. It also called on the U.S. to an immediate end to all aggressions and military operation against Libya. [sentence as received]

After it thoroughly examined the latest escalation of the Gulf war following the Iranian offensive and occupation of new parts of the Iraqi territory, the council reaffirmed the Arab states' solidarity with Iraq and outlined the serious threats the continuation of this war weighs on security and stability in the Gulf region in particular and in the whole world in general.

The council on the other hand reviewed the successive developments of the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict underlining in this respect Israel's expansionist aims in southern Lebanon and its hydraulic resources and the Zionist state's refusal to accept any solution leading to a comprehensive peace on the basis of its withdrawal from the Arab occupied territories and recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

The council discussed the escalation of the terrorism of state practiced by Israel all over the Arab region, the aggression against the Tunisian territory last October and the piracy act against a Libyan civil plane being outstanding examples of this terrorism.

The council also decided to make of August 21 "the Al-Aqsa mosque day" because of the desecration of the mosque by members of the Israeli Knesset last August.

At the level of international relations, the ministerial council reviewed the question of Euro-Arab dialogue and the evolution of the European policy towards Arab causes, the Palestinian cause in particular.

As to the countries which have established or re-established diplomatic ties with Israel, particularly Sri Lanka, Ivory Coast, and Spain, the council called for a review of the position of Sri Lankan workers in Arab countries and application of Arab boycott rules to Sri Lankan companies doing business with Israel, and appealed on Spain to limit its relations with Tel Aviv.

Consideration of Ivory Coast was deferred to the planned Arab-African summit which will he prepared by the joint Arab League-Organization of African Unity (OAU) committee. The council asked this committee to prepare for this summit before the end of the current year. The first Arab-African summit was held in Cairo in 1977.

The Arab delegates on the other hand denounced the failure of some Western countries to impose economic sanctions on the white minority regime in South Africa and declared Arab support for the six frontline states — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, in their efforts to eradicate apartheid.

The council also condemned the U.S. support for South African-backed "UNITA" rebels in Angola.

The ministerial council called on Arab League members states to participate actively in the special session of the UN General Assembly on the economic situation in Africa, this session is set to take place next May in New York.

Mauritanian Minister Arrives With Message for Amir

LD301716 Kuwait KUNA in English 1614 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, March 30 (KUNA) — Mauritanian Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmed Ould Minnih arrived in Kuwait Sunday to deliver a message from President Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya to H.H. the Amir.

He told KUNA upon arrival that his visit here was part of consultations between the two countries who, he said, maintain "excellent" relations. He would not elaborate on the content of the presidential message.

The Mauritanian minister was greeted at the airport by deputy premier, foreign minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed, foreign undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin and the Mauritanian ambassador to Kuwait and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

BAHRAIN

Daily Reports Damage to Tankers Near Qatar

GF310430 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 31 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Bomb disposal experts were due to board a Norwegian supertanker early today to defuse an unexploded Iranian rocket jammed in the vessel's air conditioning room.

The 284,919 dwt [deadweight ton] tonne *Berge King* was rocketed by two Iranian helicopters about 80 kms east of Doha on Saturday evening.

One of the rockets splashed into the sea and the other tore into the air conditioning room but failed to explode.

In another incident yesterday afternoon the Panamanian tanker *Stellios* put out a Mayday but later cancelled the message.

Gulf sources said the vessel had been attacked in virtually the same position as the *Berge King* but had not been badly damaged and there were no injuries.

The captain of the Norwegian supertanker said the two helicopters which attacked his vessel were clearly Iranian.

He said he expected the damage to take about 24 hours to remedy.

There is little fear of the missile exploding, he added.

The *Berge King* was due off the Saudi Arabian anchorage of Al-Ju'aymah late yesterday.

KUWAIT

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives For 'Several Day' Visit

LD300907 Kuwait KUNA in English 0803 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, March 30 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat flew in here at dawn today on a several-day visit to Kuwait.

The PLO leader, who came from Baghdad at the end of a three-day visit during which he conferred with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, is scheduled to discuss with officials here latest Palestinian developments and international issues of common interest, topped by the Iraq-Iran war and its serious repercussions.

Received by Amir, Justice Minister

LD301451 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] His highness the amir at 1130 today received PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the delegation accompanying him on the occasion of their visit to the country. The meeting was attended by Minister of Justice Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi.

Received by Heir Apparent

LD301455 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] His highness the heir apparent and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah at 1230 today received at the premises of the Council of Ministers the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat and the delegation accompanying him on the occasion of their visit to the country.

The meeting was attended by the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir; the justice minister, Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi; and the head of the PLO office in Kuwait.

Mr 'Arafat had arrived in the country after midnight last night. He was welcomed at the airport by the justice minister and the head of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry, Ahmad 'Abd al-Wahid al-Ayyub.

'Arafat Terms Talks 'Important'

LD301633 Kuwait KUNA in English 1538 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, March 30 (KUNA) — Visiting PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat described as "important and positive" his meeting earlier Sunday with his highness the amir, saying the talks touched on a host of focal Arab issues including the Gulf war and the Palestinian question.

The Palestinian leader reiterated that the Iran-Iran war had its impact on the Palestinian question and the Arab and Islamic nations at large.

Referring to the last month escalation of the Gulf conflict, 'Arafat called for an immediate and final settlement of the war.

He said he and his highness the amir also reviewed the outcome of the last week meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Tunis and underlined the need for convening an Arab summit as originally called for by Kuwait.

'Arafat said the amir had renewed Kuwait's support for the just rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with the resolutions of the Arab summit conference which advocated the rights of Palestinians to self-determination and statehood. 'Arafat who arrived here from Baghdad late last night conferred with H.H. Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah this morning.

Delivers Speech to PLO Office

LD302017 Kuwait KUNA in English 1915 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, March 30 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat called here tonight on Iranian leaders to immediately halt all war operations against Iraq and said any Arab accepting occupation of any part of Arab lands is "traitor."

In a land-day speech at the PLO office, 'Arafat said the Gulf war belligerents have to direct all guns towards the liberation of Israeli-occupied lands foremost Jerusalem.

'Arafat disclosed that the PLO had proposed to the Islamic Goodwill Committee sending a Palestinian peace-keeping force between Iran and Iraq, but "some Arab hands had interfered and hindered the project."

The Palestinian official, echoing demands of a number of other Arab leaders, called for Arab summit-level talks to overcome differences and challenges.

'Arafat said in spite of all difficulties, the Palestinian revolution is set to intensify the armed struggle in the occupied territories.

'Arafat made an earnest appeal to all Palestinian groupings to sink differences and join hands in the struggle against the Israeli enemy.

"The Palestinian volcano will not cease its military operations and the Palestinians remain to be the nation of sacrifices and miracles in spite of all Zionist and other collusions," 'Arafat told an enthusiastic audience.

"Our brethren in the occupied land marked the land day in their own [words indistinct] amid explosions," said 'Arafat who arrived in Kuwait last night for a few-day official visit.

'Arafat said Israeli authorities have closed three Palestinian newspapers to muffle any anti-occupation material before the land day anniversary.

INA: Iraq, Arab Volunteers Leave Kuwait for Iraq

JN301515 Baghdad INA in English 1452 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, Mar. 30, INA — A new batch of Iraqi and Arab volunteers participating in the battle against the Iranian enemy left Kuwait today for Iraq. Addressing the volunteers, the Iraqi ambassador in Kuwait referred to the noble meanings materialised by the volunteers and said that their participation reflects the Arabs' belonging to their homeland and defending it against any aggression.

He said that the brave people of Iraq and their Armed Forces will destroy the Iranian aggression and inflict the heaviest losses on the aggressors, as they did in previous battles.

The volunteers expressed their pride for being given the chance to participate in the battle in defending the eastern flank of the Arab homeland and expressed readiness to sacrifice in defence of the Arab nation's dignity and sovereignty.

Groups of Iraqi and Arab citizens are calling at the Iraqi Embassy here expressing their readiness to participate in the battle against the Iranian aggressors and for donating to the Iraqi war effort.

Meeting Dispels National Assembly Dissolution Rumors

GF302000 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 28 Mar 86 p 7

[By Samir Yasin]

[Text] The speaker of Kuwait's National Assembly, Ahmad al-Sa'dun, and a number of deputies, including committee chairmen, came out of a meeting with HH the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, optimistic and convinced that the crown prince and prime minister is solidly committed to democracy.

The meeting was arranged following rumours that the government was planning to dissolve the National Assembly.

It resulted in a number of points aimed at strengthening and consolidating cooperation between the legislative and executive branches.

It was agreed to hold periodic meetings between the crown prince and the speaker to arrange priorities of various matters.

Shaykh Sa'd informed the deputies about a number of measures to solve issues that had been waiting for a solution for a long time, including nationality and economy problems.

The majority of deputies attending the four-hour meeting described it as "optimistic and leading to consolidating confidence in the democracy in the country."

They said they found Shaykh Sa'd was frank and had an open mind on all issues concerning the Kuwaiti people. Shaykh Sa'd referred to the situation in the country, and said there was "exaggeration about the negative aspects that would result from any confrontation between the assembly and the government.

The deputies told Shaykh Sa'd that they were careful about the cohesiveness of the internal front and said it was strong and solid and this unity was reflected in the celebrations for the 25th National Day. They added that this unity was shown in the big reception accorded to Shaykh Sa'd on his return to Kuwait.

The question of cooperation between the assembly and the government took up a large part of the meeting, held at the Council of Minister's premises.

Deputy 'Abbas Munawir stressed that the National Assembly accepted the four laws returned by the government because it wanted to keep the spirit of cooperation, and that the assembly was capable of using its constitutional powers to retable them.

The deputies also referred to a number of remarks which showed that ministers were not concerned about cooperating with them, by not attending assembly meetings or not being serious during the meetings. Shaykh Sa'd replied that the responsibility lay on both sides in this respect.

AL-SIYASAH newspaper learnt from sources at the meeting that Shaykh Sa'd spoke about some negative aspects of the government and the work of the National Assembly.

Shaykh Sa'd told the deputies of his care to ensure cooperation between the government and the assembly for the sake of public interests and to achieve unity.

On their part, the deputies said that the nature of parliamentary life always included differences of opinion between the two branches, and such differences should not cause enmity and disputes, but should be looked upon as a healthy indication to achieve more in the public interest.

The deputies were pleased that Shaykh Sa'd said they could meet him in case of disputes between deputies and ministers.

The crown prince said he had no objection to meeting the speaker as often as necessary to solve any difficulty in the relations between assembly and government.

Referring to the local economy, Shaykh Sa'd indicated that the drop in revenue was due to the sharp drop in oil prices. This had a negative effect on the state budget, and added to the problems the Kuwaiti economy was suffering from as a result of the Al-Manakh stock market crisis.

Deputy Rashid al-Jwaysiri told *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper that the question of using public money in solving the economic crisis was not discussed at the meeting. He said the deputies spoke about the effect this crisis had on citizens, and that limited income citizens should be considered when increasing electricity and other public service charges.

He said he told Shaykh Sa'd about the situation at the university and the students' strikes against the sudden administration regulations.

Deputy al-Juwaysiri said that Shaykh Sa'd told them that the nationality issue would be solved very soon, and a nationality committee had been formed and would begin meetings in two months.

PDRY

Chairman Issues General Amnesty Regarding Coup

GF291854 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Brother Haydar abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, issued the decree of the Supreme People's Council Presidium regarding general amnesty. The following is the text of the decree:

The decree of the Supreme People's Council Presidium regarding general amnesty number 17 for the year 1986. The bloody conspiracy of 13 January 1986, led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang, represented the ugliest picture of treason and violation of party and constitutional legitimacy in the history of our modern history. Our party and people were able to resist this conspiracy despite the huge sacrifices and thanks to the unity of the party members, Armed Forces, security establishments, militia, and the honorable people. Due to the awareness of the party and state leadership of the size of the misleading nature and deceit practiced by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang during the period preceding the conspiracy, based on the fact that a number of our people fell victim to that misleading nature and deceit, and due to the keenness of the party and state leadership to give those citizens an opportunity to contribute by carrying out their national duties, the following general amnesty decree is issued.

In the name of the people, and the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council. After reviewing Articles 91, 94, and 96 of the Constitution and the punishment law number 3 for the year 1976 and its ammendments, the Supreme People's Council Presidium decided to issue the following decree:

1. General amnesty is given to all those who perpetrated or contributed to the perpetration of one of the crimes connected with the conspiracy of 13 January 1986 and is punished according to any of the terms of the punishment law number 3 for the year 1986. To be exact, this amnesty comprises all those on whom these conditions apply:

A. all those who carried arms during the events of 13 January 1986 and did not practice killing then, and did not have any record against the revolution and the regime in the PDRY.

B. all those who carried arms during the events of 13 January 1986 and executed military instructions under threat or were misled.

C. all those who stood by the 13 January conspiracy 1986 events, or in convincing individuals, or in forming groups participating in its execution or in supplying, storing, and distributing arms, or in issuing instructions to fire or in mobilization and political preparation for the 13 January 1986 events.

2. This amnesty comprises all those on whom these conditions apply, whether they are in or outside the Republic, on the condition they return to the Republic within 60 days of the issuance of this decree.

3. This decree is valid as of its date of issuance.

4. This decree should be published in the official newspaper.

Group Involved in Plot Released

GF301319 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] A total of 720 citizens involved in the plot of ominous 13 January, which was led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique, were released today, implementing the decision of the Supreme People's Council Presidium concerning general amnesty issued yesterday. The release procedures were attended by Brothers Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyali, member of the YSP Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of interior; Sa'id Salih Salim, member of the YSP Political Bureau, and minister of state security; Muhammad Haydarah Masdud, candidate member of the YSP Political Bureau and first secrteary of the party organization in Abyan Governorate.

Addressing those released, Brothers al-Siyali, Sa'id Salih Salim, and Muhammad Haydarah Masdud reviewed the dimensions of the abortive coupist plot led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique, the effects resulting from it, and the atrocious acts and misleading methods experienced by the clique to carry out their criminal design against the party, the revolution, and the people.

They pointed out that the general amnesty decision is based on the deep belief of our party that many of the elements who took part in the incidents of 13 January, despite their fierce fighting, were deceived and did not realize that their class concept, and their interests are in conformity with the interests and ideology of our party. Things were not clear for these elements. They noted that the elements who planned the plot managed, through their potentials in power and through their leading status, to mislead them.

They called on them to return to normal life, to react with society, to genuinely take part in the reconstruction process of the society, and to take advantage of this amnesty to correct their errors, to raise themselves, rid themselves of the difficulties they will face, and to have confidence in the party. They affirmed that the party and state will see to it that they continue their life as useful citizens for society and that they contribute to its reconstruction.

The released group from among those involved in the abortive coupist plot expressed their satisfaction over the amnesty granted to them and affirmed that they would continue their activity alongside the people to build a new life in our country.

It is worth noting that another group of 1,200 citizens from among those involved in the plot were released last month.

Secretary General Receives USSR, SRV Envoys

GF291948 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, received in his office today Comrade Vladislav Zhukov, USSR ambassador in Aden. During the meeting, they discussed a number of issues of cooperation between the two friendly parties and countries.

Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid also received Comrade (Chan Yan Dong), SRV ambassador in Aden, who delivered a message of congratulations from Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam on his election as secretary general of the YSP Central Committee. During the meeting, they discussed the relations of cooperation between the two friendly parties and countries and the means of promoting and strengthening them.

Brother Al-Bid asked the SRV ambassador in Aden to convey his thanks and appreciation to Comrade Le Duan on the message of congratulations. He affirmed our country's and party's determination to develop relations with the SRV in all fields.

SAUDI ARABIA

FRG Economics Minister Arrives 28 March

GF282200 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2100 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 28 Mar (SPA) — Martin Bangemann, FRG minister for economics, arrived in Riyadh today on a 3-day official visit to the Kingdom.

Received by Foreign Minister

GF291227 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 29 Mar (SPA) — Minister of Foreign Affairs His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, met today with Martin Bangemann, FRG minister for economics, who is currently visiting the Kingdom. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations.

Received by Petroleum Minister

GF291509 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Ahmad Zaki Yamani met in his office today with Martin Bangemann, FRG minister for economics, who is visiting the Kingdom.

During the meeting, they discussed the economic situation, mainly the petroleum issue between the two countries.

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Arrives in Riyadh

GF290913 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0855 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Riyadh, 29 Mar (SPA) — Ahmed Ould Minnih, Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in Riyadh this morning on a visit to the Kingdom. He was received by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, chief of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Baba Ould Mohamed Abdallah, Mauritanian ambassador to the Kingdom.

Message Conveyed Through Crown Prince

GF291259 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1150 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Riyadh, 19 Mar (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, received in his office at the royal court today Ahmed Ould Minnih, Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, who delivered to his royal highness a written message for His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from Mauritanian President Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; foreign minister; and Baba Ould Mohamed Abdallah, Mauritanian ambassador to the Kingdom.

Libyan Officials Depart After 2-Day Visit 29 March

GF291126 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, and Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, left Jeddah this morning after a 2-day visit to the Kingdom.

Visit Termed 'Part of Mediation Efforts'

GF291349 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
29 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Riyadh — AFP — An informed Saudi source yesterday stated that Saudi Arabia is mediating to "decrease the tension between Libya and the United States" and to put an end to the escalation [of tension] in the Gulf of Sidra. The source added that the visit to Riyadh 2 days ago of two Libyan envoys, Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, and 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, former secretary of the General People's Congress for Foreign Liaison in Libya, was part of the mediation efforts carried out by Saudi Arabia.

UAE Paper Reports Foreign Aid To Be Reduced

GF290715 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0645 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Mar (WAM) — Quoting informed sources in Saudi Arabia, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reports today that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia intends to reduce its foreign aid as part of a plan to reduce expenses in the new budget after a deficit in last year's budget totalled 20 billion Saudi riyals. The newspaper states that Saudi Arabia has reached a semi-final decision on this issue and that it intends to confine its foreign aid to be only through the Saudi development fund, the OPEC International Development Fund, the Islamic Development Fund, and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

UAE

Libyan Officials Arrive for 'Brief' Visit

GF291443 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1405 GMT
29 Mar 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Mar (WAM) — Major al-Khuwaylidi Al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, and 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, former secretary of the General People's Congress for Foreign Liaison in Libya, arrived in the UAE today for a brief visit within a tour of the region.

Message Conveyed to President

GF301116 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpt] His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the state, received a written message from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dealing with the recent developments in the Gulf of Sidra and the U.S. aggression against Libya. The message was conveyed by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, accompanied by 'Ali al-Turayki, former Libyan foreign minister, during the meeting of the president with them this morning at the Al-Jar guest house.

President Receives Message From Omani Counterpart

GF301300 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpt] UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id on bilateral relations, the ways to strengthen them, and matters of mutual concern.

The message was conveyed by Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Muhammad al-Rawwas during an audience with Shaykh Zayid at the (?Juhr) resthouse today.

Minister Says Economy Stable, Budget To Be Reduced

GF301948 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
30 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Ra's al-Khaymah — Hamdan ibn Rashid, minister of finance and industry, yesterday said that the country's economic situation is stable and that there is nothing to indicate the contrary.

He said that preparation of the state's general budget for 1986 has been completed and that it has been presented to the Cabinet. He pointed out that there is a reduction in the budget, which is in proportion to recent economic developments and in accordance with the circumstances of the current phase.

In a statement to reporters following the conclusion of the meeting which was held by the follow-up committee in Ra's al-Khaymah yesterday, the minister of finance and industry said that currently there is no trend to reduce the number of expatriate workers in the country or to reduce salaries, as a spontaneous reaction to the big drop in petroleum revenues resulting from the recent big drop in oil prices.

Financial Official Denied Dirham Devaluation

GF291959 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT
29 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 29 Mar (WAKH) — A senior financial official in the UAE ruled out the possibility that the government will devaluate the dirham, as some Arab Gulf countries did with their national currencies, in an attempt to reduce their imports and increase their exports.

He said that the exchange rate of the dirham remained stable with the U.S. dollar and it kept its local value and overcame the phase of a substantial reduction.

Ju'an Salim, deputy director of the financial department of Abu Dhabi Amirate, told the Abu Dhabi-based newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today that the UAE dirham still enjoys some flexibility, despite the extreme drop in the price of the U.S. dollar, which the dirham and various other international currencies are linked to.

About the effects of the reduction of the oil prices on the investments, he said: The reduction of the petroleum prices during 1985 and 1986 resulted in the reduction of the revenues of oil-producing countries by $90 billion. This is a vast reduction which took place in 1 year and which resulted in the shrinking of the interests and forced those countries to reconsider their budgets and set guidelines for their spending.

WAKH: Arrangements Discussed To Open USSR Mission

GF291527 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Mar (WAKH) — Ya'qub al-Kindi, under secretary at the UAE Foreign Ministry, met today with Pogos Akopov, USSR ambassador to Kuwait, who was accompanied by the members of the appointed Soviet diplomatic mission to the UAE chaired by Sivolin Rostam Vinorovich, Soviet charge d'affaires designate to the UAE.

During the meeting, they reviewed the arrangements for opening the headquarters of the USSR diplomatic mission in the UAE. The UAE and the USSR announced the establishment of diplomatic relations on 13 November 1985.

Daily Calls for Boycott of 'Anything American'

GF300746 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0705 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 30 Mar (WAM) — In its editorial today, the daily *AL-KHALIJ* called on the children of the Arab nation to defend themselves and confront U.S. aggression, starting with a boycott of everything that is American, particularly in cultural fields.

It stated that Washington has begun to practice aggression itself, while in the past it used to charge the Israeli enemy for it, without paying attention to the results or the reaction because, as it seems, it does not expect any reaction. It pointed out that the Arab citizen is urged to boycott anything that is American, starting with investments in the United States and vacationing there, ending with its products that fill the Arab markets.

Under the title "Defend Yourselves" the daily stated that the Arab citizen is urged to be aware of the U.S. threat, which is trying to devour him even inside his own house and to endeavor to expell this threat today by way of expelling everything that is American from his life and the life of his family to protect them from this dangerous and fatal threat represented by cultural products which penetrate society's largest sectors, the resistance to which requires exeptional and continuous effort.

Mubarak Conveys Message to Soviet Leaders

PM281611 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 27 Mar 86 p 1

['Abd al-Malik Khalil report: "Mubarak Message to Soviet Leaders"]

[Text] Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and head of the parliamentary delegation, stated on his arrival in the Soviet capital from Cairo that President Mubarak had asked him to carry a verbal message to the Soviet leaders and to convey to them his personal greetings. He said that the Egyptian and Soviet sides have agreed on a regular exchange of delegations.

Gilashvili said: We are anxious to acquaint the Soviet leadership with the positive results of the Cairo talks, which were characterized by amity, frankness, and sincerity.

Mubarak Receives Field Marshal, Staff Chief

NC310858 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Mar (MENA) — At Al-'Urubah Palace this morning, President Husni Mubarak received Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; and Major General Salah 'Abd al-Halim, chief of operations staff [Ra'is Hay'at al-'Amaliyat].

'Abd al-Majid Says Talks With Shultz 'Profitable'

NC300612 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed the need to proceed with efforts to achieve peace in the region. He added that the current situation must not be allowed to reach a stalemate. It is in the interest of all parties concerned to reach peace in the area, despite the present difficulties.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid made these remarks in an arrival statement last night following his visits to Yugoslavia and Italy. He pointed out that his talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Rome were fruitful and profitable. Discussion had focused on the need to give momentum to the peace process.

Regarding other talks in Belgrade and Rome, he said that he had handed the Yugoslav president a message from President Husni Mubarak. He also discussed regional and international issues of common interest with officials in these two countries.

Our radio correspondent has learned that Dr 'Abd al-Majid will submit a comprehensive report to President Mubarak on the outcome of his talks in Yugoslavia and Italy.

Lutfi on Relations with Arabs, Tabah, Riots

NC291137 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Al-Dammam, 29 Mar (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has emphasized that the kind of peace Egypt is looking for is a comprehensive, permanent, and just peace for all parties concerned. It means that all the lands must be returned, all parties concerned must live in peace, and the rights of the Palestinian people must be safeguarded.

In an interview with Khalil al-Furay', chief editor of the Saudi paper *AL-YAWM*, published here today, Prime Minister Lutfi pointed out that the Palestinian cause is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict. He added that because of its good relations with all parties concerned, Egypt is playing a conciliatory role between Jordan and the PLO. He said he hoped relations between the two would resume soon. He noted in this respect the flexibility shown by both Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat and Jordan's King Husayn.

In response to a question on the obstacles to Arab unity, Lutfi voiced the opinion that the most important thing in this respect is for the Arabs to realize that their unity means a future for the Arab nation.

Asked about Egypt's relations with the Arab Gulf states, Dr Lutfi stressed the principles that govern Egypt's foreign policy in general, foremost among which is non-intervention in the domestic affairs of any country. He added that Egypt respects each country's sovereignty and that it does not interfere in the domestic affairs of any country, including the Arab Gulf states. He explained that nothing troubles the relationship between the people of Egypt and the people of the Arab Gulf states, and spoke of the millions of Egyptian experts, teachers, physicians, laborers, and farmers who work in the Gulf. Gulf Arabs own property in Egypt and they live in Egypt, he added. He said that the Egyptian Cabinet has decided to facilitate the procedures for Arabs to own apartments in Egypt. This proves that Egypt would like to see the Arabs on its soil.

As for Egyptian-Sudanese relations, Lutfi once again stressed that Sudan represents strategic depth for Egypt, just as Egypt repersents strategic depth for the Sudan. He denied any coolness in relations, and added that nothing has disturbed the relationship between the two countries. He went on to say that Egypt understands the internal circumstances that the Sudan is currently facing, including the problem of southern Sudan. He added that Egypt stands beside the Sudan.

Regarding the Egyptian-Sudanese integration process, Prime Minister Lutfi noted that after the popular uprising in the Sudan, the Sudanese brothers requested that the integration issue be reconsidered. The request was granted and Egypt and Sudan worked it out together. He pointed out that an Egyptian delegation was supposed to visit the Sudan to continue integration talks, but it seems that the brothers in Sudan are rather busy now with the elections. Lutfi made it clear that integration is just a matter of time, since it is essential for both Egypt and the Sudan.

Asked about Egyptian-Libyan relations, Lutfi stressed that relations with the Libyan people were, are, and will remain good. He mentioned in this respect the number of Egyptians technicians and workers in Libya, as well as the Libyans living in Egypt. Lutfi denied the existence of any Arab mediation efforts between Egypt and Libya at this time. Lutfi added: Egypt, proceeding from its commitment to the principle of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of any country, does not wish to interfere in Libya's internal affairs. He expressed hopes that relations with Libya at the official level would be as good as those at the popular level.

Regarding Tabah, Lutfi made it clear that Egypt will never give Tabah up as it is an inalienable right for Egypt. He referred to the negotiations underway between Egypt and Israel over the arbitral compromis. He pointed out that once an agreement on this point is reached, the arbitration procedure will then start. He added that the arbitrator's verdict will be binding for both sides, and that he is convinced that the verdict will favor Egypt.

Asked about the recent incident involving Israeli diplomats, Lutfi emphasized that it was an individual act and that it has no relation whatsoever with the Camp David accords or their acceptance or rejection by the Egyptian people.

In response to a question about the recent riots in Egypt, Lutfi said: According to the investigations, it seems that no foreign country was involved in the matter, and that there was no attempt to overthrow the regime, as some have claimed. He emphasized that this was a spontaneous reaction by some 6 percent of the Central Security Forces personnel to a rumor spread among the soldiers that their term of conscription would be extended. Lutfi added that the situation is now calm, and that the Central Security Forces, now fully armed, are going about their duties. He pointed out that measures have been taken to solve the problems of the conscripts, who took back security operations only days after the riots.

Ghali Cited on Failure of Chad Peace Conference

NC301428 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Mar (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has expressed his regret at the failure of the Chadian reconciliation conference, which was scheduled to take place in Brazzaville 2 days ago under the auspices of Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal and current chairman of the OAU; and Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso.

In a statement today, Dr Ghali said that the absence of the Chadian opposition leader, Goukouni Oueddei, has set back efforts for national reconciliation. He added that the position taken by Chadian President Hissein Habre is further proof that he is a man who favors peace and dialogue, and is eager to see national reconciliation in Chad.

Chadian President Hissein Habre and opposition leader Goukouni Oueddei were scheduled to attend the conference on national reconciliation in Chad. However, Goukouni refused to attend, as he does not recognize Habre's presidency.

Spokesman Says 'No Crisis' in Relations With Sudan

NC311055 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Mar (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has declared that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are strong and free of any tension. There is friendship between Egypt and Sudan, present relations are excellent, and cooperation exists in all spheres, he added.

This came in a statement to journalists today at the Al-'Urubah Palace in reply to a question on a Sudanese news agency report that the Sudanese Council of Ministers has terminated the integration agreement. Al-Baz said: We have not been notified of anything. Egyptian-Sudanese relations are normal; there is no crisis. As for integration, we have previously said that what interests us is not the form but the spirit of relations between the two countries. These relations are very good and free of any tension.

Al-Baz added: We can reach understanding on any topic, be it integration or anything else. For our part, we earlier had to adopt some austerity measures which have affected integration.

Al-Baz wished Sudan and its people all success and progress. He said: We are watching the elections and hoping for a good outcome.

Paper Cited on U.S. Calls to Attack Libya Refused

NC310720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The semi-official Cairo daily *AL-AHRAM* says today that Egypt has rejected three U.S. invitations to participate in a military attack against Libya. *AL-AHRAM* attributes this report to a source close to President Husni Mubarak.

Ibrahim Nafi', chairman of *AL-AHRAM*'s board of directors, states that during a meeting last July under the chairmanship of Robert Macfarlane, who was then security affairs advisor to the U.S. President, the White House decided to carry out a military action against Libya in coordination with Egypt. Nafi' adds that President Reagan and the CIA endorsed the plan. He continues: John Poindexter, Macfarlane's successor, later came to Cairo for the same purpose. He offered to give military aid to Egypt to carry out the required mission.

Nafi' does not refer to the source from which he derived his reports, which were front-paged in *AL-AHRAM*. He says: The Americans see the Egyptian-Libyan border, which is about 1,000 km long, as providing Egypt with a good opportunity to attack Libya with U.S. aid. The Americans made a second attempt last January when a high-level U.S. delegation visited Cairo after the deployment of Soviet-manufactured SAM-5 missiles in Libya. Nafi' did not name the U.S. envoys. President Reagan sent another envoy, whom Nafi' also does not name, to Cairo after the fedayeen attacks on Rome and Vienna airports. However, Egypt again rejected the idea. Nafi' says that Egypt notified the Americans that it rejects the use of arms against any Arab country, including Libya.

AL-AHRAM Notes Al-Qadhdhafi's 'Threats'

NC300838 Cairo MENA in English 0800 GMT 30 Mar 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Cairo, March 30 (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* had its story today centered on the strange statements of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya in which he threatened Egypt and held her responsible for the consequences of the confrontation in the Gulf of Sidra.

From the terrace of his residence in Al-'Aziziyah barracks near Tripoli Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi gushed strange statements in which he addressed threats to Egypt, Italy and the U.S.

Egypt had earlier announced her attitude towards the recent military confrontation between the U.S. and Libya in the Gulf of Sidra. Egypt rejected the escalation of tension in the area, called all parties to exercise self restraint and hoped for end of violence.

Al-Qadhdhafi held Egypt responsible for the consequences triggered off by the Sidra confrontation claiming the existence of military cooperation between Egypt the United States.

The Libyan leader threatened to strike the U.S. military bases all-over the world particularly in Italy and Spain, he said he informed both the Italian and the Spainian [as received] ambassadors in Tripoli of the threat.

In another development Tunisian Premier Mohamed M'zali charged the Libyan regime of trying to sabotage the Tunisian economy by refusing to pay debts due to Tunisia.

Hungarian Minister Ends Visit; Agreement Signed

NC290919 Cairo MENA in English 0900 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, March 29 (MENA) — The Hungarian irrigation minister left here early this morning for home, winding up a four-day visit to Egypt.

The Hungarian official signed during his visit a cooperation agreement between Egypt and Hungary in the domain of assessing and developing water resources, modern irrigation technology, clearing irrigation courses and combating weeds.

The Egyptian and Hungarian sides signed two cooperation agreements stipulating exchange of researches and bulletins and offering technical know-how.

The Hungarian minister was been off at the airport by his Egyptian counterpart 'Isam Radi.

Saddam Husayn, Yasir 'Arafat Confer in Baghdad

JN291248 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Mar (INA) — President Saddam Husayn met here today with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Developments in the Arab arena, particularly those related to the Palestine question and the results of the recent Arab League Council meetings, were discussed. The two sides also discussed the Iranian aggression against Iraqi territory and the successes being achieved by the Iraqi forces in dealing blows to the Iranian aggressors and expelling them from our territory.

President Saddam Husayn emphasized Iraq's support for the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in their just struggle to restore their legitimate rights. Yasir 'Arafat expressed the PLO's solidarity with the Iraqi people, Armed Forces, and leadership in their legitimate defense against the Iranian aggression.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Jawid al-Ghusayn, member of the PLO Executive Committee; and 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO office director in Bagdhad, attended the meeting.

Saddam Husayn Meets With Military Commanders

JN301732 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1701 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Mar (INA) — Staff Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces, met here today with a number of Iraqi military commanders arriving from the battlefront. Attending the meeting were Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, and Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs.

Further Reportage on Ba'th, LCY Party Talks

RCC Vice Chairman, LCY Official Meet

JN301049 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Mar (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim received Hamdija Pozdersc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, here today. They discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote them. Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, director of the foreign relations office of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command, and the SFRY ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Delegation Leaves Baghdad

JN310851 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Mar (INA) — The LCY delegation led by Hamdija Pozerac, member of the LCY Central Committee, left Baghdad early this morning after a 1-week visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Pozderac said that the visit was successful, fruitful and achieved tangible and real results to strengthen and reinforce the developing relations of cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the LCY in the economic, trade, political, technical, and scientific fields.

He added: The visit allowed us to meet and talk with officials in the party and the government on matters that concern both countries as well as the region. He said that viewpoints were identical. He added: We conveyed to party and government officials the SFRY's stand on the Iraq-Iran war and its appreciation of Iraq's stands on the war as well as the SFRY's concern to end the war in accordance with the masses and principles that guarantee both sides' rights.

Pozderac expressed his own and his delegation's admiration of the progress and prosperity they witnessed in Iraq. He said: We will convey to our comrades in the LCY and to government officials the Iraqi people's bravery, perseverance, high morale and their rallying around their leadership in their defense and construction of their homeland.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Military Situation Updated

JN300804 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0656 GMT 30 Mar 86

[By Salah Mahdi al-'Askari]

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Mar (INA) — Iraqi forces in the northern sector of the battlefield have imposed complete control on the Panjwin and Chuwartah sectors following their liberation of mountain peaks and vantage points in these two areas, which the Iranian forces had occupied since 1983.

Iraqi forces continue to entrench their defenses after liberating the northern side of the Halwan area following their liberation of the left side of this area, which is considered by military strategists to be a vital strategic point.

Special Forces Staff Lieutenant General Nizar 'Abd al-Karim al-Khazraji, commander of the I Army Corps, has stated that the Iraqi forces wiped out 11 Iranian regiments, several groups of Khomeyni guards, and units of the 28th and 77th Golden Regiments. He explained that the I Army Corps forces and the forces accompanying them comprising party comrades, special forces brigades, and lightly armed battle groups of our Kurdish people wiped out three regiments of the 55th Shiraz Paratroop Brigade, the 126th, 135th, and 146th; the 118th Regiment of the 3d Brigade; and the (Dost Gheyb), (Kothar), Beheshti, and (Risalat) regiments.

The I Army Corps commander added that the Iraqi plan of attack, condemned Al-Furqan and Al-Sayl al-Jarif, had been drawn up after that it became certain that Iranian forces were preparing an offensive against Iraqi forces in Panjwin to recapture liberated vantage points and areas. He said that the Iraqi forces launched their offensive against the Iranian forces while the latter were preparing for the aggression and after having monitored all their movements and the areas where they were stationed. The Iraqi forces took the enemy by surprise, foiled his plans, and wiped out the force that had been mobilized to commit aggression against our units. He pointed out that Iraqi monitoring posts can observe enemy movements and troop concentrations. Any new Iranian offensive against Iraqi forces is doomed to fail and will be completely wiped out.

On the Al-Faw front in the southern sector, the northern and Al-Rashid columns escalated their military operations to destroy Iranian defenses, positions, and lines.

Iraqi forces in the northern and Al-Rashid columns intensified their barrages against Iranian forces, backed by artillery regiments, missile launchers, and Iraqi plans and helicopter gunships which continued all day yesterday to pound Iranian positions and communications lines in the Al-Faw peninsula and Iranian troop concentrations on the opposite bank of the Shatt al-'Arab.

The central and southern formations of the Al-Rashid column are effectively coordinating their action to destroy and wipe out the Iranian forces that are besieged in front of communications lines 15 and 16 and are tightening the noose around their necks by pounding them with all types of field and support weapons.

Lloyd's on Attacked Liberian Tanker

JN291341 Baghdad INA in Arabci 1320 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] London, 29 Mar (INA) — The British insurance company Lloyd's has said that a Liberian tanker called *Hawaii* was ablaze after being hit by a rocket at dawn today near the Iranian coast. Lloyd's explained that the tanker, which was carrying Iranian crude oil and weighted 326,000 tons, was abandoned by its 31 crewmen.

Further on Tanker Damage

GF300426 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 30 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] One of the biggest supertankers so far hit in the Gulf war was last night on fire off the Iranian coast after being struck by an Exocet missile.

The 372,201 dwt [deadweight ton] tonne *Hawaii* was abandoned by her mainly Greek crew after the missile struck the 1,200 ft long vessel's engine room.

The crew took to the liferafts with gouts of flame shooting into the air. The fully-laden ship was said to be very low in the water.

Four Iranian tugboats were sent from the nearby port of Bushehr, but were unable to contain the blaze, which looked like spreading out of control.

However firefighting tugs from Dubai and Bahrain were scrambled to the scene and the first was due late last night.

Salvage sources in the Gulf had been reticient about naming the *Hawaii* and her position for fear that competitors would contact the ship's owners and snatch the salvage contract before the first rescue vessel could arrive.

The supertanker has only recently been reactivated as a shuttle vessel — carrying oil between Khark and Siri Island — for the past few months she had been used as a "mother ship" on which oil has been stored at Siri Island.

The attack took place at about 3 a.m. and yesterday Iraq said its naval units had attacked a ship at about that time.

If the attack was carried out by an Iraqi vessel it would be one of the longest-ranging naval engagements of the war.

What is more likely, however, is that an Iraqi naval helicopter launched an AM 39 Exocet from long-range which then ripped into the *Hawaii*, destroying the engine room.

The attack is the first confirmed Iraqi strike since March 20, when the tankers *Superior* and *Atlanticos* were hit by Iraqi missiles.

During the past few weeks at least six of Iran's shuttle fleet have been knocked out during Iraqi raids and most of the ships are now in Gulf ports being repaired.

Spokesman Denies Planes Downed

JN281447 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1440 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Mar (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims of having shot down Iraqi planes during the past 2 days. The spokesman told INA a short while ago that all planes had safely returned to base.

IRNA claimed that Iranian forces shot down three Iraqi planes yesterday.

Attacks on Residential Areas Denied

JN301547 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Mar (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that residential areas in Iran were bombed. In a statement to INA today, the spokesman said it is the Iranians who are striking Iraqi residential areas with long-range artillery. He added that the Iraqi planes' tasks are confined to strikes against Iranian military targets.

The spokesman indicated that yesterday Iraqi planes attacked an iron bridge used by the Iranian forces in northwestern Iran.

Communique No 2,166

JN281742 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Communique No 2,166 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 March 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. While our valiant Armed Forces have scored their great victory in the northern part of the homeland, they stand like a towering mountain in the other operational sectors to protect Iraqi territory. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. On the VII Army Corps front: Our valiant forces on the VII Army Corps front continued to inflict further losses in personnel, weapons, and military hardware on the Khomeyniites through unceasing shelling with all types of weapons in the areas where the Khomyniite remnants are cornered.

2. Our Air Force today continued its active and effective role of supporting our ground forces while they are purging the land in the northern part of the homeland and inflicting further losses on the Khomeyniites in the southern part of the homeland. Our Air Force provided the best support for our triumphant forces in their resolute offensive. Our planes carried out 192 combat missions today, achieving the following:

a. Our planes raided enemy equipment assembly points containing the following: 15 semitrailers; 10 small trucks; more than 80 vehicles of various sizes; and several huts [Saqa'f] and hideouts in the northern sector of the battlefield. Our planes dismembered them with their missiles, turning them and the personnel, weapons, and military hardware in them into blazing debris.

b. At 1030 today, our planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

c. At the same time, our planes carried out a raid against an enemy supply vessel north of the Arab Gulf, sinking it.

d. Our planes raided 48 caravans, several enemy guns, and 43 vehicles this afternoon, scoring direct hits and leaving them in flames.

e. Our planes also destroyed two small boats north of the Arab Gulf, the first at 1200 [0900 GMT], and the second at 1600 [1300 GMT] today.

f. At 1705 today, our planes carried out a successful raid on the Reza'iyeh airbase, firing their missiles at the airbase's facilities. With the accuracy of our brave eagles, one huge military plane was destroyed, thanks be to God. The plane was parked at the base. After carrying out all these missions, the brave eagles of the air safely and triumphantly returned to base, under God's protection.

3. The daring helicopter gunship force is effectively contributing to the glorious epic of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah. This force assumed an effective role today in scoring a victory over the enemy in the northern part of the homeland. The brave helicopter gunship knights also assumed another mission of inflicting further losses on the aggressors' remnants on the VII Army Corps front in 96 combat sorties. After carrying out their mission, the helicopter gunship knights safely returned to base, praise be to God.

4. The despotic enemy forces shelled the Khanaqin environs and Khurmal with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 March 1986

Communique No 2,167

JN291808 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Communique No 2,167 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 March 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. By the power of the truth and with their deep thought and noble sentiments, the splendid men of Iraq are at the helm of victory, directing the developments of battles in accordance with the people's will, the spirit of good citizenship, and the requirements of defending the homeland's safety and security. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. On the VII Army Corps front: The Khomeyniites, who have chosen the path of war and aggression and whose greed, rancor, and the pressure of their Zionist masters prompted them to bite more than they could chew, have landed themselves in the abyss of death, particularly on the Shatt al-'Arab front. Our forces have been using various kinds of effective weapons with high efficiency and perservering effort in order to inflict on them grave losses and kill their troops. The process of wiping out the aggressors in this sector will continue, and the current narrow pocket [in Al-Faw] will continue to be a grave for the rascals until we purge the land and erase every inch of enemy filth and aggression.

2. Our heroic Air Force will continue to be the striking fist of our great people and will not cease striking the heads of the apostate enemies until they desist from their misguidedness, return to their senses, and heed the voice of peace.

While continuing to inflict massive losses on enemy troop concentrations in 158 combat missions today, our Air Force continues to strike at vital enemy targets and to pursue the movements of enemy units both on the battlefield and deep inside its territory. Today, our Air Force carried out the following missions:

a. At 0740 [0440 GMT], our pilots sighted 10 vehicles, 3 trucks and 4 trailers, as well as other positions for vehicles and infantry troops inside enemy territory oppsoite the Panjwin area. Our pilots delivered their devastating blows and destroyed them, as well as the soldiers, hardware, and weapons they contained.

b. At 0822, our planes spotted three large boats in the northern Arab Gulf. Our pilots directed effective blows at them and sank them.

c. At 1005, our bold aircraft attacked in estimated 130 enemy positions in the northwestern region of Iran occupied by vehicles and hardware. Our planes bombed them and demolished them and their contents.

d. At 1008, while flying over Iranian territory in the northwestern region, our pilots sighted eight stationary vehicles and a number of mobile vehicles. They pounced on them with their bombs and machineguns and destroyed them.

e. At 1130, while continuing to strip the Iranian forces of their weapons, our pilots sighted an F-5 plane near Reza'iyeh Lake.

They delivered their unerring hits and blew up the plane in midair. The plane fell like burning dust.

f. At 1441, the brave pilots sighted an iron bridge in the northeastern part of the Paveh region used as a crossing for enemy remnants and equipment. Our pilots pounched on the bridge and completely destroyed it.

After carrying out all these missions, our pilots returned to their bases with their planes, praise be to God. Blessed are all the continual good deeds of our Air Force and pilots. Forward to finish off our enemy. God is our supporter.

3. Our brave naval forces are continuing to guard the waters of Iraq and the Arab Gulf, preventing the Khomeyniites from using these waters for their aggressive purposes. At 0235 today [2335 GMT on 28 March], our naval forces directed a destructive blow at a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate, effective hit. Our naval units returned to the positions from which they set out, safe and triumphant, praise be to God.

4. The helicopter pilots continue to play their noble role in backing our land forces and inflicting further losses on the enemies. Our helicopter pilots flew 42 combat missions today and returned safely to base with God's help.

5. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of al-Basrah destroyed an enemy boat, a gun, and observation post, and an infantry position. Two hovercrafts, one ammunition dump, and two infantry positions were also destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

6. The spiteful enemy forces shelled Khanaqin suburbs and the townships of Biyarah and Khurmal with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 March 1986

Communique No 2,168

JN301811 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Communique No 2,168 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 March 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. By their cultural and material accomplishments and their successful defense of their land, aspirations, and future generations, our great people give cogent proof and a good example to all peoples of the effect of principles, the power of unity, and the role of the historic leadership in unleashing the masses' creative energies and channelling them toward promoting the human being's advancement, guaranteeing his security and happiness, emphasizing his role, and employing his abilities to confront and overcome challenges.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today: 1. On the VII Army Corps front: With the help of God and the determination of men, further massive losses were inflicted on the aggressors on this front by means of intensive fire which our heroic forces fired day and night on the aggressors' positions and concentrations in the narrow pocket of Al-Faw peninsula, as well as on their administrative and firing support positions on the opposite bank of the waterway. Day after day our units' control of the situation is further tightened. Meanwhile, the enemy's failure to achieve its evil aims and wicked intentions for which it suffered stunning losses is becoming certain, thanks to God and to our brave and triumphant forces.

2. The Zionist backing of the Tehran rulers in terms of expertise and weaponry no longer requires further proofs. The main beneficiary of this war and the side which is calling on the Iranian rulers to continue it is world Zionism and its entity. Our forces in the heroic I Army Corps sector found new technical monitoring devices made in the Zionist entity. Our forces in this sector also achieved the following: a) The enemy confirmed losses as counted in an area in the I Army Corps sector amounted to 920 dead, in addition to the caputure of new groups of war prisoners.

b) An enemy force attempted to approach one of our units. Our forces pounded it with all types of weapons, killing most of its men and forcing the rest to flee. An enemy patrol consisting of seven soldiers also attempted to approach our positions. Five of them were killed and two others fled.

c) Our forces seized the following weaponry, equipment, and military hardware which the enemy left behind in the battlefield, in addition to those reported in our previous communiques: one 120-mm mortar; 13 Strella launchers; 7 wireless sets; 7 RPG-7 launchers; 7 Kalashnikov rifles; 3 heavy machineguns; 3 GC rifles; 1 switchboard with 12 lines; 6 field telephones; and official seals of the failed 77th Division.

3. Our planes today carried out 41 combat missions against enemy positions, concentrations, and targets, in addition to achieving the following: a) During their search for enemy targets, our planes sighted eight trailer trucks and dealt them direct and accurate blows. Our planes also destroyed 22 enemy vehicles entrenched in an area opposite Panjwin. After carrying out these missions, the brave eagles of the air returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

4. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector spotted an enemy group of about 120 people. Our units pounded them with artillery and tanks, killing or wounding many of them. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses. Our units in the same sector destroyed one machinegun, one ammunition dump, and one observation post. One excavator was also damaged and one observation post and two infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of al-Basrah. One 120-mm mortar and one boat were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

5. The despotic clique's forces shelled Khanaqin and Biyarah with long-range artillery, demolishing three houses in Biyarah.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 March 1986

King Husayn Leaves for Brunei, Indonesia

JN281844 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur left Amman this evening for the sultanate of Brunei Darussalam and the Republic of Indonesia on an official visit of several days.

The king is accompanied by an official delegation comprising Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim; Supply, Industry, and Trade Minister Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir; and Energy and Mineral Wealth Minister Dr Hisham al-Khatib.

JORDAN TIMES Reports 'Highlights' of Electoral Law

JN291050 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29 Mar pp 3, 5

[By *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporters and writers]

[Text] Amman — The Lower House of Parliament Thursday approved the 1986 draft electoral law with a majority of votes. Following are highlights of the law as passed by the house in their 195-minute session on Thursday:

Article (1): The law is called the 1986 electoral law for parliament. It becomes official when published in the official gazette.

Article (2): The following words and terms shall have the meanings as shown:

Jordanian: Any person, male or female, who holds Jordanian nationality in accordance with the Jordanian naturalisation law.

Voter: Every Jordanian who has the right to elect members to Parliament.

Vote-Caster: Every voter who exercises his electoral rights.

Candidate: Every Jordanian whose application for parliamentary elections has been approved in accordance with the articles of this law.

Parliamentarian: Every Jordanian who has been elected as a member of Parliament.

Administrative Governor: The governor in a governorate or the officer in the district or the director in a sub-district.

Constituency: Every part in the Kingdom assigned one or more seats in the Parliament according to the articles of this law.

Election sub-District: Every part of a constituency where an election centre(s) has been assigned.

Voting Centre: The place named by the administrative governor, of the constituency, where voiting is to take place.

Reconsidering Committee: The committee formed in every constituency under the chairmanship of the administrative governor and the membership of a judge and the registrar of the Civil Registration Department in the constituency.

Central Committee: The committee formed in every constituency according to the articles of this law.

Personal Election Card: The personal card issued by the minister of interior for every voter according to the articles of this law.

Article (3): Every Jordanian who is 19 years old has the right to vote in the general elections if his (her) name is registered in the final voters' list. The following are deprived from their right to vote: a) those who have been convicted for more than one year for a nonpolitical crime and who were not pardoned; b) those convicted of bankruptcy and who were not reprieved; c) persons in custody who have not been pardoned.

Article (4): The voter is only allowed to exercise his right to vote at the election centre where he (she) is registered and he (she) cannot vote more than once.

Article (5): Members of the Armed Forces, the public security forces and the civil defence are not allowed to vote whilst they are in service.

Article (6): The voters lists are formulated for each constituency for persons whose place of residence is within the boundaries of the constituency.

Article (7): The voters' lists are formulated by one or more committees appointed by the administrative governor of each city or town. The committees which formulate the voters lists consist of a chairman and two members who should be government employees. The committees should organise the voters lists in accordance with instructions by the interior minister.

Article (8): Voters are registerd on the basis of their civil registration cards.

Article (9): The voters lists must include the full name of the voter, his (her), date and place of birth, as well as permanent registration card and its date and place of registration. A special committee entrusted with organising the voters lists has to prepare and sign three copies to be submitted to the administrative committee within a period of 15 days after the committee has been set up. The governor has to sign the three copies and keep one for himself. The committee is not allowed to amend any of the copies unless corrections are called for and in accordance with special legislations and and election law regulations.

The two copies are to be displayed for three days from the date on which the voters' lists are submitted to the governor. One of the two copies should be displayed in public while the other should be in the governor's office. The public display of the voters lists should last for ten days.

Voters whose names do not appear on the official list, either by mistake or fraudulently, have the right to ask for the inclusion of his name in the list. The voter(s) can object to the exclusion of other voters in the list and this objection should be submitted in writing, free of all fees, to the election review committee within seven days of publishing the voters' list. a) This provision concerns procedures in the court in case of contesting the voters list.

b) The election review committee formulates the final voters lists for the different constituencies. c) The voters lists will be valid until the middle of August when the review election committee reevaluates the lists.

Article (10) A special election review committee should evaluate the voters lists annually in the middle of August and this committee has the power to remove or add names of voters according to the updated information, provided that this information is consistent with the records at the Civil Registration Department. Any citizen can add his name to the list if he qualifies to do so.

Article (11): The specialised courts in different constituencies should supply the election review committee with reports on the criminal records, if any, for the constituents in the period between July 15-30 of every year in order to help the committee reevaluate the voters lists in August. The Civil Registration Department should supply the committees with lists of citizens who have reached the age of 19.

Article (12): The election review committee should publish the new voters list one week after the conclusion of its reevaluation of the old lists.

Article (13): Any citizen whose name does not appear in the new list can protest to the election review committee within ten days after the new lists are published. Any registered voter whose name appears in the new lists may protest against any other name in the list of protest against the exclusion of any citczen from the list in his (her) constituency.

Artilce (14): The election committee should announce its decision regarding any complaint within three days after receiving the objection. The decisions of the committee can be appealed at court within three days of being informed of the committee's decisions.

Artilce (15): The election committee should draw up the final voters lists and if the lists are not contested, they should be sent to the Ministry of Interior.

Article (16): The final lists of the election review committee will be considered official for any elections.

Article (17): When the king issues a decree calling for general elections, the government then decides the date which should be announced by the prime minister and published in the official gazette.

Article (18): Those wishing to nominate themselves for seats in the lower House of Parliament should: a) have held Jordanian citizenship for a minimum of 10 years and should not hold foreign nationality;

b) be a registered voter in the final voter's list;

c) have reached the age of 30 at the end of the nomination deadline;

d) not have been convicted for a period exceeding one year of a non-political crime, offence or immoral crime;

e) not to belong to any illegal or other party which has aims, objectives and principles that clash with the Jordanian Constitution.

f) should not be a party to contracts with government institutions except for contracts of property and building leases. This also applies to shareholders of companies with more than 10 members;

g) should not be a relative of the king as specified in a special law.

Article (19): Any person can nominate himself for a seat in the Lower House of Parliament in only one constituency.

Artile (20): The following persons are not allowed to run for seats in the Lower House of Parliament unless they submit their resignation within one month before the elections start. The resignation has to be approved. These categories are; employees in ministries, government departments, official and public institutions, members of diplomatic corps and heads of municipalities.

Article (21): Nominations for the Lower House of Parliament seats must start days before the election and will remain open for three days.

Article (22): Candidates must pay a non-refundable nomination fee of JD 500. The nominee has to submit two applications to the administrative governor of his constituency. The application should include the nominee's name, date and place of birth, religion, occupation and his permanent address as well as the seat he is contesting along with all other identification documents and papers in accordance with the election law. The nominee is then given a notice from the governor that the application has been received.

Article (23): The administrative governor should check and approve the presented nomination documents and should declare his approval or disapproval in a period of three days from receiving the application.

Article (24): If the administrative governor refuses the application, the nominee has the right to protest against the decision at the courts in his constituency within a period of two-days. The court has to decide the case within a period of three days and its decision is final and the governor has to verify the reasons for refusing the nomination.

Article (25): Once the nomination application has been approved by both the administrative governor and the constituency's court, the administrative governor has to register the application for nomination in a special register and must organise the list of nominees to be displayed in public, places within the constituency's boundaries.

Article (26): Any voter has the right to contest the nomination of any person running for election in his own constituency. He can protest to the Supreme Court within three days following the announcement of the candidates, as explained in Article 25 of this law. The court must pass judgment on the case within five days.

Article (27): A provincial governor will have to declare the court's findings as soon as they are handed to him and he should also announce any adjustments to the list of the candidates in accordance with these findings. Once the amendments and the adjustments have been made, the list of candidates will be considered final.

Article (28): If the number of candidates in a certain constituency is the same as the number of seats assigned to the constituency, then the candidates should be prolcaimed as elected without contest.

Article (29): All statements of protests and impeachments, presented in accordance with this law shall be exempted from any fees and stamps as shall all the court findings and provincial governor's statements in this concern.

Article (30): Any candidate can withdraw from the election up to the day preceding the elections.

Article (31): The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan shall be divided into constituencies in accordance with a table attached to the new law with the number of seats clearly shown for each constituency.

Article (32): Voting shall be public and balloting held in secrecy.

Article (33): Elections for Parliament should be held on the same day for all constituencies but the minister of interior has the right to appoint a day for each constituency or a number of them as best serves public interest.

Article (34): A central election committee shall be formed in each constituency to be chaired by the provincial governor and this committee will discharge its duty in accordance with the provisions of this law. Members of this committee shall take the oath before the minister of interior, pledging to conduct their duty and task with all honesty and without any bias.

Article (35): The interior minister shall issue election cards for all voters, clearly showing the identity and photos of voters as stated in the family registration card, issued by the Civil Registration Department, The cards should also indicate the constituencies of the voters, the balloting centre and the voter's number in the list of voters at their assigned voting centre. The cards will be valid for a period defined by the minister of interior.

Article (36): The provincial governors shall issue a final amended list of voters and within 30 days this list must be published in the local press and the official gazette and in any other way and it must: a) name the sub-division of the constituency in question; b) assign balloting centres and the number of voters casting ballots at each centre, provided the number does not exceed 700;and c) call registered voters to obtain election and identity cards within a specified period of time.

The provincial governors must determine the number of voters in each subconstituency and the balloting centre and means of reaching them with the purpose of facilitating the voting process. Subconstituencies and voting centres assigned by the provincial governors should be regarded as official and valid in any general election or by-election.

Article (37): Any voter has the right to protest to the interior minister about any laws or regulation issued by the provincial governor as in Article (36), particularly concerning his or her own voting centre. Protests should be submitted within three days after the governor's decision has been made and the minister shall have to issue a decision within three days of receiving the protest note. The minister's decision will be final and may not be contested before courts.

Article (38): Special committees comprising government employees will be in charge of voting centres. The provincial governor shall appoint the committee provided its members are not closely related to the candidates. They committee members shall be sworn in before the central election committee to carry out the task in honesty, integrity and without any bias. The provincial governor will have to appoint subsitutes in the case of absence.

Article (39): Elections shall be carried out between seven in the morning until seven in the evening but the director of the voting centre can extend the time until nine in the evening.

Article (40): Any candidate or his representative has the right to attend the voting procedure in any centre but a candidate cannot appoint more than one representative in any single voting centre.

Article (41): The head of the voting body has the right to prevent any attempt or action that could impede the freedom of balloting and he or she has the right to ask the police to remove any person or element that presents an obstacle to such freedom.

Article (42): Heads and members of the voting committees and employees taking charge of work associated with them, as well as the candidates and their representatives, have the right to cast ballots at the centres in which they are employed, contrary to the provisions of the law which states that voters must vote at their own centres. A report mentioning the names and the situation should be presented.

Article (43): Voting can only be done on cards stamped with the Interior Ministry logo and clearly stamped by the constituency on the back and signed by the head of the voting committee. The committee in charge of voting shall check all the received cards and in case of a shortage, the provincial governor will have to supply additional cards.

Article (44): The ballot boxes shall be of a unified type as approved by the interior minister with each box provided with three padlocks of difference types with an opening for the ballot cards. Before the beginning of voting, the head of the committee in charge of the box shall open the box before the audience and the candidates to show them that it is empty. Each member of the three- member committee will have to keep his own key to the box.

Article (45): Each voting centre should provide partitions separating voters from one another and pencils must be ready for the voters to fill in the cards.

Article (46): When voters arrive at the voting centres to cast their ballots, they must register their names and the officials in charge must make sure of their identities and their cards and check them against their lists. Only after this may a voter be given a ballot card. The voters should write the names of candidates they want to elect and then place their card in the box. If the voter is illiterate, he or she can ask the committee to fill out the card for them.

Article (47): The voting committee can settle any case, protest or complaint submitted by the candidates.

Article (48): following the election, the committees in charge should prepare a statement stating the number of registered voters, the number of voters who turned out to vote, the number of ballot cards handed to them and the envelopes used or wasted. The committees must also collect any unused envelopes and attach them to the box fixed with a seal. The committees will have to hand in the keys and the lists of voters to the main constituency centres to be received by the central committees against official receipts.

Article (49): Counting of votes shall be conducted under the supervision of a central committee for the constituency which can form sub-committees to help in the procedure. Each of the counting committees should be made up of judges and senior government employees. The central committee may appoint two clerks to help each counting committee count the votes. The head and members of the counting committees are to be sworn in before the central committee and must pledge to carry out their task with complete honesty and integrity. Each candidate or his representative has the right to attend the counting procedures.

Article (50): The ballot boxes are to be opened by the chairman of the counting committee in the presence of the candidates and in the event of keys being lost, the chairman has the right to have the boxes opened in any other way. The committee will afterwards count the number of cards inside the box and one member of the committee will have to call out the name and register the names of the candidates appearing on the card in a loud and clear voice. The counted names will have to be registered on two separate lists to be signed by the committee members.

Article (51): If committee members find that the number of ballot cards is five per cent less or more than the number of registered voters who cast their ballots, election through that box will be considered cancelled and should be repeated on the following day.

Article (52): If a ballot card is found to contain more than the specified number of candidate names, the extra names at the end of the list should be omitted. If the card contains less than the required number of names, only the names written on the card should be considered. Names of persons not running for election should be deleted and if a candidate's name is repeated on the card, the name should be counted once only.

Article (53): Ballot cards should be considered null and void in the following cases: a) if the card is not stamped with the Ministry of Interior's stamp, the election constituency stamp and it is not signed by the chairman of the committee; b) if the writing is illegible; c) if the card contains slanderous words. The cancelled cards must be brought to the attention of the counting committee stating the reason why they were regarded as invalid.

Article (54): The central election committee has the task of settling any protests and or complaints during the counting procedure.

Article (55): After the counting has been completed, each committee should prepare a two copy statement to be signed by the chairman and two committee members, clearly pointing out the number of registered voters in each voting centre, the number who cast ballots, the number of votes each candidate obtained and the number of cards used or unused as well as the ballot cards which the committee decided not to accept. The statement shall be attached to the list of the names of people who actually voted and all should be handed in to the central committee.

Article (56): The central committee will be in charge of making a final count of the votes for each candidate in each particular constituency. This count should be in public and in the presence of the candidates or their representatives. Statements shall be prepared about the outcome of the counting, copies of which shall be sent to the Ministry of Interior to be kept for at least six months.

Article (57): Candidates with the largest number of votes are to be regarded as winners but if the number of votes are equal for any single seat the election will have to be repeated in accordance with instructions by the Interior Ministry, provided the second election shall be held in not more than seven days after the general election.

Article (58): The results of the general election shall be announced by the minister of interior as received from the various central committees and within two days of the end of the elections. The minister will issue each elected person a notification of his election and the results will be published in the official gazette.

Article (59): Each voter has the right to contest the election of any Parliament member in a note to be submitted within 15 days of the general results being announced.

Article (60): Campaigning for the election shall be free but within the law and can be carried out by a candidate from the time of nomination until the day preceding the election day, after which no campaigning is allowed. Candidates are prohibited from holding election meetings at places of worship, schools, public buildings and buildings used by government ministries or departments under government control.

Article (61): Candidates may issue statements and pamphlets containing their objectives and statements outling their programmes and these publications will be exempted from any fees.

Article (62): Government insignias of logos should not be used in statements or pamphlets for the election campaign nor can loudspeakers be used in campaigning.

Article (63): Pamphlets, statements or pictures are not to be plastered on walls of buildings but municipal and village councils can assign certain areas where posters can appear provided that they are removed after the election. These pamphlets and statements should not carry any direct or indirect slander or defamation of other candidates nor should they contain any instigation against factions, communities or minorities in the country.

Article (64): Government employees or government departments are prohibited from campaigning for any of the candidates.

Article (65): Candidates shall not offer gifts, donations, financial or in kind assistance to any individual or organisation directly or through a third party for the purpose of influencing the voting and it is prohibited for any person to ask for such gifts or donations of any kind from the candidates.

Article (66): Courts shall imprison for at least three months and up to a maximum of one year and impose fines of not less than JD 200 and not exceeding JD 500 or both penalties on any person committing any of the following: a) posing or impersonating others in the voting procedues; b) exercising his or her right in voting more than once; c) carrying firearms or any other dangerous weapon that might endanger public safety at any voting or counting centre for the purpose of influencing the procedures; d) storming the voting centres to influence the course of elections; e) influencing the freedom of elections or impeding the election process in any form; f) tampering with ballot boxes, lists of voters or cards, stealing or wasting any of them and in such cases the person or persons in question will be issued the maximum punishment provided for in this article; or g) committing a prohibited act as provided for in Articles 60 throught 65.

Article (68): Any person or persons seizing or attempting to seize by force any ballot boxes before vote counting will be sentenced to at least eight years and a maximum of 10 years in prison with hard labour and will be fined JD 1,000 to JD 5,000. Other persons collaborating in the act in any form will receive the same sentence.

Article (69): A penalty of one to three years in prison and the payment of JD 500 to JD 1,000 or both will be imposed on any member of the election committees charged with preparing voters lists or counting the votes if he or she illegally adds to the election lists names of ineligible voters or cancells others or if he or she presents a false report on the statement for nomination. The same penalties will be applicable to election officials who tamper with the dates of statements, protest notes submitted by the public or any other document related to the election or if he or she seizes, conceals, forges or destroys any official document pertaining to the election, if he or she starts election proceedings or stops them without any justification or if he or she fails to open ballot boxes before an audience and the candidates before the election starts to ensure that they are empty, or if they read out false information contradicting the information actually contained in the ballot card, or if they do not carry out orders and instructions pertaining to the elections.

Article (70): Penalties will be imposed on persons attempting to violate the provisions of the electoral law and these penalties will be in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article (71): Any other violation to the law which is not stated in this law is punishable by one to three months imprisonment and the payment of JD 50 to JD 200 or both.

Article (72): All election crimes and offences will be dropped aginst any person or persons after the elapse of six months after the announcement of the election results.

Article (73): The Cabinet has the right to issue regulations for the application of the provisions of this law.

Article (74): The interior minister has the right to issue instructions for the implementation of the provisions of the law.

Article (75): The election law of 1960 is hereby cancelled except for the provisions underwhich the present deputies have been elected and until new elections are held.

Article (76): The prime minister and ministers are entrusted with implementing this law.

Constituencies, Allocated Seats

Article (1): In accordance with Article No 31 of the election law, the constituencies are to be divided as below:

Article (2): Legislation governing local government divisions in the Kingdom are the basis for defining the constituency boundary (ies):

Amman Governorate, the city of Amman; six Muslim deputies (including one seat for Circassians and Chichins) and 1 Christian deputy.
Amman Governorate with the exception of the city of Amman; area A two muslims; area B one muslim.
Al-Wihdat refugee camp in Amman; one Muslim.
Al-Husayn refugee camp in Amman; one Muslim.
Al-Mahatta refugee camp; one Muslim.
Madaba District; two deputies one Christian and one Muslim.
Wadi al-Sir sub-district; two Muslim deputies (one of them Circassian and Shishan).
Sahab, Muwaqqar and Jizah sub-district with the exception of the central area bedouins; one Muslim deputy.
Al-Talibiyah refugee camp; one Muslim deputy.
Na'ur sub-distict; one Muslim deputy.
Dhiban sub-distict; one Muslim deputy.

Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Governorate; the city of Jerusalem and Jericho district; six Muslim deputies and four Christian deputies.
Ramallah District; six Muslim deputies and two Christian deputies.
Bethlehem District; four Muslim deputies and four Christian deputies.

Irbid Governorate; seven Muslim deputies and one Christian deputy.
Irbid refugee camp; one Muslim deputy.
Al-Husn refugee camp; one Muslim deputy.
'Ajlun District; two Muslim deputies and one Christian deputy.
Jerash District; two Muslim deputies.
Jerash refugee camp; one Muslim deputy.
Suf refugee camp; one Muslim deputy.

Ramtha District; one Muslim deputy.
Northern Ghor (Jordan Valley) District; one Muslim deputy.
Al-Qurah District; one Muslim deputy.
Bani Kananah District; two Muslim deputies.
Nabulus Governorate; the city of Nabulus and its sub-district; twelve Muslim deputies.
Janin District; six Muslim deputies.
Tulkarm District; six Muslim deputies.

Hebron Governorate; ten Muslim deputies.

Al-Balqa' Governorate; Al-Salt City and Zayy: three Muslim deputies and one Christian deputy.

Al-Balqa' Governorate except the city of Al-Salat and Zayy; two Muslim deputies and one Christian deputy.
Al-Baq'a' refugee camp; one Muslim deputy.

Al-Karak Governorate; three Muslim deputies and one Christian deputy.
'Ayy and Safi Districts; one Muslim deputy.
Southern Al-Mazar and Al-Qasr District; three Muslim deputies and one Christian deputy.

Ma'an Governoate except southern bedouin area; two Muslim deputies.

Aqaba Governorate; one Muslim deputy.
Al-Shawbak sub-distict; one Muslim deputy.
Wadi Musa sub-district; one Muslim deputy.

Al-Zarqa' Governorate; three Muslim deputies (including one for Circassians and Shishans) and one Christian deputy.
Al-Zarqa refugee camp; one Muslim deputy.
Hittin refugee camp; one Muslim deputy.

Mafraq Governorate excluding northern bedouin area; two Muslim deputies.

Al-Tafilah Governorate; three Muslim deputies.

Badia regions;
Northern bedouins (tribes of Bani Khalid, Al-Sarhan, al 'Isa, Al-Suradiyyah, Al-Masa'id, Al-Sharfat, Al-'Azamat, Al-Tarafishah): two Muslim deputies.
Central bedouins; Bani Sakher (tribes of Al Ghabin, al-Zibn, al Ka'abinah, Salit, Al-Hiquash, Al-Kinshan, al-Jbur, Al-Shara' and al-Badarin); two Muslim deputies.
Southern bedouins: Al-Huwaytat tribes (Al-Mataliqah, Al-Tawayihah, Al-Sulaymaniyin, Al-Najadat, Al-Nu'aymat, Al-Mara'iyah, Al-Zawayidah, Al Manna'in, Al-Hajaya, Bani-'Atiyah): two Muslim deputies.

The legal committee also recommends the following: "As the unity of the two banks of Jordan is a standing constitutional unity and since the establishment of this unity, the parliamentary life has been set up equally between the two banks as the number of deputies represented and since this criteria was previously taken into consideration; the committee therefore recommends that nobody from either of the two banks should stand for election in the other and that the government should take this policy into consideration noting that the refugee camps' elections are to come under the West Bank's candidacies and that the areas to govern the refugee camps are to be set up by special rule.

House Speaker Confers With USSR Ambassador

JN301440 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1422 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Amman, 30 Mar (PETRA) — House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz received USSR Ambassador in Amman Aleksandr Zinchuk in his office at noon today. During the meeting, they discussed relations between Jordan and the USSR and their promotion in all fields.

Al-Jumayyil Leaves for Private Visit in Austria

NC281424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil left Beirut for Austria today on a private visit.

Dynamite Explodes Outside American Center

NC281933 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] A report from the internal security forces says that a bundle of dynamite exploded outside the American Center building in the area of the American University of Beirut at 2020 today. An unidentified person has contacted us, saying that a unit of the Special Forces of the Leader 'Umar al-Mukhtar [al-quwa al-khassah fi wahdat al-qa'id 'umar al-mukhtar] claims responsibility for the explosion at the American Center building.

Group Claims Responsibility

NC300652 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0623 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] A rocket was fired last night at the Al-Sadat building, which houses the office of the American Life Company in West Beirut. Another explosive device was hurled at the British Airways office in West Beirut but it failed to go off.

In a call to the Voice of Lebanon, an anonymous caller claiming to speak for the Lebanese Region, National Revolutionary Command [al-qiyadah al-qawmiyah al-thawriyah, iqlim lubnan], declared that the Commander 'Umar al-Mukhtar unit had detonated an explosive device at one of the British interests in the (Al-Jashinor) building in West Beirut at 2100 last night. The attack was in retaliation for supporting the American aggression against Libya.

The anonymous caller added that the Commander 'Umar al-Mukhtar unit had fired a (Low) projectile at the John Kennedy Center in West Beirut at 2130 last night. The caller issued a warning to all those who sympathize with U.S. policy.

Fighting Erupts Between Amal, Palestinians at Camps

'Violent Clashes' in Shatila

NC290611 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] The situation in and around Shatila camp became tense around 1900 yesterday, when unidentified persons hurled four hand grenades and fired shots at an Amal Movement office in the area, according to Amal sources. Clashes involving the use of machineguns and rockets ensued. Immediately afterward, the Camps Coordination Committee intervened to try to calm the situation but it remained somewhat tense.

A flareup occurred at 2200 when violent clashes took place in the Farhat area in which various types of weapons were used. Muhammad Rahhal, a member of the Amal Movement, was killed. The violent fighting continued until 2300. Following contacts, the Coordination Committee declared a cease-fire but the area remained tense until the early hours of this morning because of intermittent clashes.

4 Palestinians Kidnapped

NC290840 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Reports received from south Lebanon say that there is tension in the Al-Rashidiyah camp after Amal gunmen kidnapped four officials of the Yasir 'Arafat group. Amal gunmen are deployed on the coastal road leading to Sidon to check on vehicles. The 'Arafat group gave the Amal Movement an ultimatum to release the kidnapped persons before 1600 today.

Other reports received by the Voice of Lebanon say that 12 rockets were fired around midnight from a Palestinian rocket launcher in Mtall Shimlan landing near the Sports City, the Kuwaiti Embassy, and Al-Shiyah.

22 Casualties; Birri Postpones Trip

NC291538 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1445 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Intermittent fighting with RPG's and 60-mm mortars continued this afternoon in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila.

AFP has cited an Amal spokesman who accused the Palestinians of starting the battle by attacking an Amal post at the entrance to Shatila and killing a member of the movement. AFP also quoted a Palestinian official who noted that Amal has been shelling the Palestinian camp with all kinds of weapons, including 60- and 80-mm mortars. The Palestinian added that Amal is besieging the camp, and that the Palestinians are not fighting, but merely defending themselves.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the pro-Syrian Palestinian Salvation Front has expressed his fear that the fighting may spread and become more violent. He pointed out that all the contacts and efforts made thus far by the Camps Coordination Committee have been in vain, and that Shatila was still being bombarded this afternoon. According to AFP, Amal suffered 2 dead and 6 wounded, while 2 were killed and 12 were injured on the Palestinian side.

Amal Movement sources have announced that Minister Nabih Birri has postponed his visit to Damascus, which was scheduled for today, to follow up the deteriorating situation in West Beirut.

Fighting Erupts in Sabra

NC291718 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Amal sources said this evening that the situation on the southern approach to the Sabra camp erupted again at 1630 today. All types of weapons were used in the fighting, and the security committee made the efforts necessary to bring this explosive state of affairs under control. Sniper fire now dominates the area around the camp, and the casualties inside were removed by Red Cross teams at 1700.

Clashes Spread to Burj al-Barajinah

NC292059 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2045 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] The fighting that broke out between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in the Sabra and Shatila camps this afternoon spread this evening to Burj al-Barajinah. Rockets and machineguns were used as clashes raged on Al-'Annan Street.

Meanwhile, Palestinian sources have said that Palestinian gunmen have been placed on alert as part of the complete coordination with Palestinian groups deployed in Western al-Shahhar and on the mountain.

Palestinian Dies; 'Ayn al-Hulwah Tense

NC300943 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0920 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] In addition to the report at the beginning of this newscast on the fighting in Beirut's Palestinian camps, we have learned that the situation in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in the south has become tense following the death of Palestinian Qasim Dahabrah. He was shot by unknown gunmen. Commercial shops and all roads leading to the tense areas were promptly closed.

Amal Official Killed at Shatila

NC301147 Paris AFP in English 1140 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, March 30 (AFP) — An official of the Amal Shia Moslem militia was killed Sunday and another wounded as clashes between Palestinian and Shiite militias continued for the third straight day at the refugee camp of Shatila, an Amal spokesman said.

The official, 'Ali Shu'aytu, was shot dead as he was entering the camp situated in southern Beirut, with another Amal official, for a meeting with Palestinian representatives in a bid to end the fighting. The second official, who was not identified, was wounded.

The incident brought the death toll in the fighting at the camp to five, with 12 wounded on both sides.

Residents said that many Palestinians had taken advantage of a lull in the fighting to leave the camp, which has been the scene of previous battles between the two groups.

Tension was also running high at Burj al-Barajinah camp in southern Beirut, where sandbags had been piled up around the camp after snipers opened fire overnight.

Cease-Fire Reached

NC301311 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Contacts held before noon today to end the fighting in the vicinity of the Sabra and Shatila camps have succeeded. Reports say that agreement has been reached for a cease-fire to go into effect at 1400. Calm now prevails in the two camps.

Cease-Fire Fails; Fighting Spreads

NC301504 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1445 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen has now spread to include Hayy Farhat, the Sports City, the area around the Kuwaiti Embassy, and the Arab University of Beirut. Amal has been bombarding the Sabra and Shatila camps since 1630. An artillery shell fell near the Sports City shortly after 1500, wounding two members of Amal.

The Amal Movement has issued a statement accusing those whom it called the gunmen of the Sabra and Shatila camps of escalating the situation. The announcement called on the Palestinian National Salvation Front to play a more effective role in the Palestinian camps.

Attempts by the Camps Security Coordination Committee to work out a cease-fire have failed.

Palestinians To Retaliate

NC301557 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpt] According to our latest security reports, the Shatila camp has come under 82- and 60-mm mortar fire from positions in the Sports City. An official of the Palestinian Revolutionary Council was killed in Shatila, and a military officer nicknamed Abu al-Fida' was wounded. The Palestinian Command has given orders to retaliate against posts held by the Amal Movement. Meanwhile, the Palestinians have apparently resorted to a war of ambushes, using underground tunnels in the camps. Al-Murabitun and its allies are on the alert in a number of West Beirut neighborhoods.

Fighting in and around the Sabra and Shatila camps has intensified and spread to Hayy Farhat, the Sports City, the vicinity of the Kuwaiti Embassy, and the Arab University of Beirut. These clashes have caused additional casualties, and Muhammad Rahhal, as well as Husayn Fayyad, are known to be among those who died today. Preliminary reports indicate that 11 Amal members were wounded today.

'People's Working Forces' Warn Birri

NC301837 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The Beirut Bureau of the Union of the People's Working Forces has issued a statement saying that the Amal Movement has been trying to set off the explosive situation around the Palestinian camps in the last 2 days. The announcement notes that this step, the goals of which are well known, is an attempt to cover up events in West Beirut, including the liquidation of public freedoms.

The statement then declares: We warn all conspirators, and specifically Minister Birri, against carrying out any military actions in Beirut or in the Palestinian camps with a view to fishing in troubled waters or exploiting the approaching elections in the Amal Movement. We proclaim our determination to preserve Lebanon's unity and sovereignty, and our backing of the Lebanese Army's legitimate actions in defense of security throughout the country.

Amal Issues Statement

NC301941 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Statement issued by the Amal Movement Military Office on 30 March — place not given]

[Text] The gunmen of Sabra and Shatila have aggravated the security situation for the 3d day in a row through military provocations and by directing sniper and artillery fire at the movement's positions and at residential areas around the two camps. This has led to the death of innocent Palestinians and Lebanese.

In light of this deterioration in security, the fifth branch of the Amal Movement's Military Office would like to clarify the following points:

1. The Palestinian military escalation in the Sabra and Shatila camps, which follows that in Burj al-Barajinah, is an attempt to drag the Amal Movement into a battle involving the Palestinian camps in Beirut. The Amal Movement, together with rational and honorable Palestinians, has sought to avoid being pulled into this type of fighting, which serves only 'Arafat and those who deal with him in Lebanon. The movement also believes that this sudden downturn is linked to more general political and security activity in the region, particularly in Lebanon, with the goal of reviving the Lebanese civil war through Israel's agents in the east.

2. The Amal Movement calls on the Palestinian National Salvation Front to play a more effective role in the camps. Amal will ensure the front's success under any circumstances. In addition, the movement would like to emphasize to the public, and to those inside the camps who try to provoke it, that, just as it has been on the lookout for anyone who tampers with our general national security, it is able to punish — with suitable weapons and without harming civilians — the current crop of troublemakers. While it will spare no effort to stop this bloodshed, it will chop off the hands of anyone who attempts to harm the security of the movement, the public, and the homeland. Nor will it remain silent about the shelling of the southern suburb by the troublemakers in the camps. In this regard, the movement appeals to the Palestinian National Salvation Front to control all weapons inside the camps, which are apparently in the hands of those disloyal to the joint national interests of the Lebanese and Palestinians.

Sabra, Shatila 'Completely Calm'

NC302019 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The Sabra and Shatila camps are now completely calm following the decision made at a meeting of the Camps Security Coordination Committee this evening to declare a cease-fire at 2100. Committee sources report that the parties concerned are abiding by the cease-fire.

Casualties Noted

NC302117 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2045 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Amal sources have announced that some 30 members of the movement have been wounded, and 1 of its officials killed, in clashes with the Palestinians over the last 3 days. According to sources in the Palestinian National Salvation Front, the front has suffered 2 dead and about 20 wounded. Kamal al-Tamir, a Palestinian front official, died of his wounds tonight.

Meanwhile, sources close to Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan have reported that the mufti's office in Bi'r Hasan was hit by a rocket, which started a fire. The Ariha School in the Shatila camp was also struck during the fighting, and two of its floors were burned.

Camps Under 'Intense' Machinegun Fire

NC310959 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The Palestinain camps [in West Beirut] are coming under intense machinegun fire from the Al-'Amiliyah College, Al-Tariq al-Jadidiah, and Mahallat al-Dukhi line. The Palestinians have threatened to retaliate if the shelling does not stop.

A cease-fire agreement held during the night. This enabled the Lebanese Red Cross to enter the Palestinian camps and remove the dead and wounded. According to available information, casualties number 18 killed and 60 injured.

Palestinian sources say that the Camps Security Coordination Committee is expected to meet to assess the outcome of its consultations. The same sources add: We must agree on a way to end this situation, otherwise we will find ourselves fighting a daily battle.

The Amal Movement set up roadblocks this morning in the vicinity of the Burj al-Barajinah camp, on the airport road, and near the Al-'Annan filling station. Cars were searched for weapons.

In the south, armed Amal Movement members were deployed around the Al-Rashidiyah camp in Tyre which seemed to be completely surrounded. Information received from there says that clashes between the two parties have been resumed and that Amal gunmen have entered the Al-Hawsh area. Both parties were observed to be assembling their forces.

Reportage on Continued Fighting in Upper al-Matn

Syrians 'Rotate' Troops

NC281559 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Fighting in Upper al-Matn intensified at 1615 today. The areas now being shelled include the Al-Dawwar-Al-'Ayrun and 'Ayn al-Tuffahah-Zighrin combat lines, as well as Bikfayya and its environs. The clashes began at 1510 in the form of skirmishes in which rockets and machineguns were used.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the Syrian forces have downgraded [khaffafat] the state of alert declared 2 days ago. However, no leave permits have yet been granted either to special units or to other troops. The Syrians have also rotated their troops in Upper al-Matn and relocated the artillery batteries in 'Ayn Turah, Hammana, and Al-Mugaythi.

The Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] forces are still maintaining a state of mobilization. They have reinforced both their personnel and equipment, bringing vehicles and fresh troops from Al-Biqa', Al-Kurah, and 'Akkar. Eyewitnesses report that Syrian trucks have been seen transporting SSNP personnel to Upper al-Matn during the past few hours.

Five Christians Kidnapped

NC291230 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] According to reports received by Radio Free Lebanon, a mobile checkpoint was set up in the Zandurah-Al-Qusayb area in Upper al-Matn today. Individuals manning the checkpoint kidnapped five Christian citizens who were on their way to the Al-Biqa' area. The fate of the abducted persons is not yet known.

Four Killed in Clashes in Western Al-Biqa'

NC291227 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Fighting broke out between members of the 11th Brigade and the Dawud family in Rashayya township in western Al-Biqa' because of a disagreement on the posting of ads. Chief Warrant Officer Najib Kamal, Sergeant Ibrahim Dalal, Private 'Adnan Mustafa, and citizen Fayiz Yusuf al-Halabi were killed.

In eastern Sidon, Amal men have killed citizen Rizqallah Kassab in front of his house in Al-Qurayyah township.

Resistance Operations in South Detailed

Clashes With Lahd Forces

NC281746 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Lebanese resistance men are continuing their heroic operations against positions belonging to the Israeli enemy and its agents in the south. They fired katyushas at a Lahd position located between Rshaf and (Sirbin) at dawn. The results of this attack have not yet been ascertained. Resistance fighters also fired rockets and 120-mm artillery shells at Lahd positions in Sfaray and Dahr al-Ramlah near Jazzin, scoring direct hits.

The Haris, Kafra, and Yatir townships came under artillery fire from Lahd positions on the Haris hills this morning. This shelling resulted in some material damage.

In another development, Israeli planes conducted intensive reconnaissance flights in the Lebanese skies at 1000 today. The flights continued until this afternoon.

Intermittent clashes between members of the Popular Liberation Army and the militias of agent Lahd took place along the 'Ayn al-Mir-Kafr Falus combat line last night and early this morning.

Attacks Israeli Patrol, Settlements

NC282048 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpt] According to reports from the south, members of the Lebanese national resistance front have carried out 22 operations against agent Lahd militias over the last 8 days. Many casualties, some of them fatal, have been inflicted on the Lahd personnel. The front issued a statement today which said that the Martyr Mahmud Haydar Falah Group detonated a roadside bomb at dawn as an Israeli patrol was passing on its way to Tallat al-Khazzanat in Al-Tayyibah. The explosion disabled more than one vehicle and injured some of the Israelis.

The statement also noted that the Martyr Fahd Safsuf Group shelled the Misgav 'Am settlement with katyushas yesterday morning. The Martyr Fakih Group shelled the Metulla settlement with two 107-mm rockets at dawn yesterday in retaliation for the shelling of Al-Nabatiyah. The attackers scored direct hits.

'Ferocious' Fighting Reported

NC[illegible]322 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Ferocious fighting is now going on along the 'Ayn al-Mir-Lib'a-Mafr Falus combat lines. Explosions are being heard in Sidon. The Popular Liberation Army issued a statement a short while ago, accusing the agents of causing the flare-up. The statement asserts that Liberation Army personnel is returning the fire.

Israeli Settlement Shelled

NC300624 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 30 Mar86

[Text] The Lebanese national resistance front has declared that one of its groups fired 107-mm rockets at the settlement of Palmahim inside the occupied Arab territories at dawn today. The action was in retaliation for the Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon and on the occasion of International Land Day.

The resistance front said that the settlement was directly hit and that a fire had broken out. The enemy radio admitted that two rockets fell on the settlement and that one house was destroyed.

Two UNIFIL Soldiers Killed by Gunmen in South

NC291819 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Excerpt] A UNIFIL spokesman in the south has announced that two members of UNIFIL have died in a clash with unidentified gunmen. One of the soldiers was Ghanaian, and the other was Fijian.

According to reports from the south, UNIFIL's Ghanaian contingent fought with Amal Movement gunmen in Kafr Dunin and (Kafr Sim) this morning. Last night a Fijian soldier succumbed to gunshot wounds suffered in a skirmish in the southern village of Qana.

Afro-Asian Organization Delegation Visits Damascus

Confers With Khaddam

JN291615 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam this morning received the delegation of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization [AAPSO] comprising Secretary General Nuri 'Abd al-Razzaq; Former Egyptian Foreign Minister Murad Ghalib; Former Egyptian Culture Minister Muhammad Fa'iq; Deputy Secretary General (Heather Hudson); and (Sandra Hudson) of the British Solidarity Committee Against Racism and Imperialism. AAPSO Deputy Chairman in Syria Ahmad al-As'ad attended the meeting.

Talks revolved around the situation in the Middle East, the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the U.S. aggression against Libya as well as the situation in Lebanon.

The delegation affirmed the solidarity of the forces who love freedom, peace, and progress in the world with Syria's struggle against the imperialist and Israeli plots and schemes hostile to the interests of peace and to people's rights.

The vice president asserted that Syria depends on its intrinsic power and on the support of friends, allies, and the forces of progress, freedom, and peace in the world. He said that Syria will continue confronting the imperialist and Zionist plots in defense of the Arabs' right to liberate their occupied land and to regain their usurped rights.

Received by Al-Asad

JN311138 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received the AAPSO delegation comprising Secretary General Nuri 'Abd al-Razzaq, former Egyptian Foreign Minister Murad Ghalib, former Egyptian Culture Minister Muhammad Fa'iq, and Mrs (Sandra Hudson) of the British Solidarity Committee Against Racism and Imperialism at 1230 today.

Al-Asad Congratulates CSSR's Husak on Reelection

JN290808 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Damascus, 29 Mar (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a congratulatory cable to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, on his reelection as general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In the cable, President al-Asad expressed satisfaction over the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and friendly countries — relations which are estab-lished on solid foundations. President al-Asad also stressed interest in increasing development of these relations and strengthening them in the interest of the struggle against imperialism and its allies for the sake of justice and peace in the world.

President Endorses Friendship Treaty With CSSR

JN291416 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1358 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Damascus, 29 Mar (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad today issued Law No 8 for 1986 endorsing the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the CSSR signed in Prague on 9 October 1985.

Tenth Anniverary of Land Day Celebrated

People's Assembly Hails Occasion

JN301907 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The People's Assembly has hailed the 10th anniversary of Land Day.

This came during the People's Assembly session held this evening under Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi and in the presence of Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the deputy prime minister for services affairs, and the ministers. At the beginning of the session, Assembly members observed a 1-minute silence in honor of the martyrs in the occupied Arab territories on the Land Day anniversary.

A number of Assembly members then talked about this occasion. They lauded the Palestinian Arab people's struggle for the sake of freedom and liberation, as well as their struggle to regain their land and legitimate rights and establish their independent state on their national soil. They also hailed Syria's continuous and firm struggle for Arabism and the Arab homeland, as well as the steadfastness of our brave kinfolk in the Golan and the Lebanese national resistance in southern Lebanon.

The Assembly members denounced the thoughtless behavior and the aggressive acts carried out by the United States, the ally of Zionism and the leader of world imperialism, through its provocative maneuvers in the Mediterranean off the Libyan Arab coast — maneuvers aimed at harming the freedom of our people in Libya as well as their sovereignty and independence. The Assembly members pointed out that these acts of piracy against Libya are also directed against our Arab nation and threaten security and peace in this region and in the entire world.

They appealed to all Arab countries to adopt a unified stand in accordance with their pan-Arab responsibility to face the forthcoming danger. They also appealed to the forces of liberation and progress to strengthen their solidarity to confront the fierce imperialist onslaught. In their speeches, Assembly members stressed that our Arab nation will not leave the aggressors unpunished, just as preceding aggressors were punished in the past.

Rally Held in Damascus

JN310817 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Damascus — The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] held a speech rally marking the 10th anniversary of Land

Day at Al-Yarmuk Camp in Damascus yesterday. The rally was attended by Comrade 'Ala' al-Din 'Abidin, secretary of the Damascus city Ba'th Party branch; Dr George Habash, the PFLP secretary general; a number of representatives of the PNSF factions; the secretary and members of the Palestinian Ba'th Party Command; Brigadier General Tariq al-Khadra', chief of staff of the Palestine Liberation Army; chiefs and members of the executive bureaus of the Palestinian popular organizations and trade unions; the charge d'affaires of the Libyan Liaison Bureau in Damascus; and a large number of Syrian and Palestinian citizens.

The rally began with a 1-minute silence in memory of the martyrs of the Arab nation and the Palestinian revolution. On the occasion, Comrade 'Ala' al-Din 'Abidin read a speech on behalf of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party which began by conveying the love and appreciation of President Hafiz al-Asad to those attending. He said: In all its pan-Arab and regional resolutions and congresses, our party has considered the Palestinian cause to be the Arab nation's central cause and has placed all its pan-Arab political, economic, military, and cultural resources in the service of this cause. 'Abidin said that this occasion acquires special significance, given the intensifying imperialist plots and onslaughts against the Arab nation and its march of struggle for freedom. This march represented the Arab response to the policy of faits accomplis, which Zionism, backed by its imperialist U.S. strategic ally, is trying to impose on the region through force and armed aggression with the aim of subjugating the Arab nation and liquidating the Palestinian cause.

'Abidin noted that the series of liquidation plots to which the Palestinian national struggle — plots by Zionism, U.S. imperialism, and the Camp David regime — have indubitably demonstrated that the main arena of Palestinian struggle must be the occupied territories. Only through this can the Palestinian revolution be immune to attempts at plotting and liquidation and possess the strategic depth that would enable it to escalate the armed national struggle. He said that the mass uprisings on Land Day prove that our sons in the occupied territories are capable of playing their role if they are given the means of confrontation and steadfastness on the Palestinian and Arab levels.

Concluding his speech, Comrade 'Abidin said that Syria is committed to its firm principles and stands under the leadership of struggling President Hafiz al-Asad — stands which Syria will never change. Syria will never yield one inch of occupied Arab territory or compromise over the Arab nation's rights.

Rashad Abu Shawar, member of the Secretariat of the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union, spoke on behalf of the Palestinian popular organzations. He stressed the continuation of the revolution and armed struggle against the Zionist enemy until the Palestinian soil is fully liberated, the Palestinian Arab people's rights are recognized, and the independent Palestinian state is established.

PFLP Secretary General George Habash spoke on behalf of the PNSF. He said that Land Day teaches us that our Palestinian people are adhering to their land, that they will not spare their nearest and dearest to defend its chaste soil, and that the Land Day uprising proves that the Palestinian revolution relies on two basic, complementary pillars. The first is represented by the struggle of our people from outside the occupied territories and the Palestinian revolution's role in all areas and at all levels; the second is represented by the struggle of our people in the occupied territories and their brave resistance to Zionist enemy plots. He said that the Palestinian people have no other choice but to persevere in their struggle, especially in terms of armed resistance, if they want to preserve their land and regain it from the Zionist occupation forces.

Habash denounced the movements of the Palestinian right, which aims at liquidating the PLO and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Concluding his speech, Habash stressed the importance of the Syrian, Palestinian, Lebanese, pan-Arab, and national alliance, which represents a strike force against all reactionary, U.S. imperialist, and Zionist moves against the Arab nation's existence and dignity.

Suspension of U.S. Exercises Seen as 'Tactical Move'

JN300733 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Mar 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Other Face of Aggression," the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* exposes the U.S.-Israel aggressive intentions of exploding the situation in the region with the aim of harming the Syrian-Libyan Arab steadfastness which constitutes a solid shield for the Arab nation. *AL-BA'TH* says: After a series of overt Israeli threats against Syria, and amid the U.S. aggression against Libya, the White House administration has intentionally leaked detailed information about the Zionist concentrations in the occupied Golan heights without forgetting to hint at the possibilities of military confrontation. Certainly, the aggressive, brutal escalation by the two strategic allies against the Arab nation is not unusual, especially since it comes after numerous indications of the failure of the Zionist-U.S. scheme prepared for the region.

AL-BA'TH adds: These clear indications of Washington's consecutive defeats prompted it to seriously consider a military adventure. Hence it chose the two fraternal countries — Syria and Libya — as targets for the expected aggression. Consequently, the White House administration began to fan the fire of aggression in the Mediterranean and in the Golan.

AL-BA'TH concludes: If the United States has recently retreated from implementing its aggression against the Jamahiriyah through the suspension of its military maneuvers in the Mediterranean, we believe that this retreat is only a political maneuver hiding a temporary retreat. It is a tactical retreat in preparation for a wider and more comprehenisve aggression in which Israel, which is eager for a military adventure against Syria, will participate. But can such an aggression succeed in the presence of a solid will and a power that is able to confront and deter?

Commentary Denies Role in Lebanese 'Flareups'

JN291408 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
130 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Brothers: The Lebanese national solution will undoubtedly be achieved in Lebanon. This is because the abnormal situation produced by the 11-year civil war cannot continue forever and because Lebanese interests demand a national solution recovering Lebanon and regaining its normal role. The enemies of Lebanon, Syria, and the Arabs; those who collaborated with foreign forces, including Israel; and whose interests are linked with the continuation of fighting, destruction, and division, as well as with establishing factional and religious states, cannot uproot the will of the majority in Lebanon who look forward to achieving peace, security, and accord.

As some people in Lebanon stand against a national accord and solution, standing against national Lebanese interests, they are incapable of presenting alternatives to the peace march and national accord. They resort to security flareups and try above all to involve Syria in matters in which Syria is not involved, to fabricate allegations against Syria, and to hold Syria responsible for what others have done in Lebanon. Those who wagered on Israel secretly and publicly and who are lured by the idea of wagering on Israel are not ashamed of making a shameful and failing public attempt by fabricating differences with Syria and showing that Lebanon's problem is with Syria, not with the Israeli enemy, which is occupying Lebanese territory and resisting a national solution and whose interests are completely contrary to national Lebanese interests and the Lebanese people's coexistence.

Those who are behind the security flareups in Lebanon, who obstruct national solution, as well as those who are incapable of presenting national alternatives to what is being presented by the majority in Lebanon, and who try to provoke Syria and create differences with it do not serve Lebanon or the interests of any Lebanese faction because Syria is not the enemy of Lebanon or of any of its factions.

Peres To Raise 'New Ideas' on Middle East in U.S. Talks

TA291929 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres intends to raise with the U.S. Administration new ideas meant to break the political deadlock in the Middle East. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that the prime minister will raise his proposals with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during their meeting in Washington next week. Mr Peres will leave for the United States Monday morning on board an Air Force plane. He will remain in the United States for 4 days.

Our political correspondent also reports that the prime minister's meeting with Mr Shultz will come at a time when the prevailing feeling in the U.S. Administration is that political initiative must be regained in the Middle East. During his talks in Washington the prime minister will also discuss his plan according to which the industrial countries will help Middle East countries agreeing to join the peace process.

Departs, Issues Statement

TA310624 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0608 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Statement delivered by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at Ben-Gurion Airport "a short time before departing for the United States" on 31 March — recorded]

[Text] I am not taking with me a well-defined plan. I believe that the economic issue will be the main problem facing the Middle East in the next few years, and we can expect many upheavels if we do not deal with this issue. I am not going to ask for money, I am not going to propose ways of getting money, but I think there are ways to deal with improving the economic situation by means of a significant international effort. I do not intend to go into the details of the plan right now.

Peres Denies U.S. Proposal To Fight Al-Qadhdhafi

TA311123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has left Israel for Washington. Speaking to reporters at the airport, Peres said he will discuss the possibility of renewing a Middle East peace initiative with U.S. Vice President George Bush. Tony Gadot reports:

[Begin recording][Gadot] Prime Minister Peres is traveling to the United States to attend the jubilee of the American Jewish Congress. While in Washington, he will meet with Deputy President of the United States George Bush and with Secretary of State George Shultz.

[Peres] I believe we shall try to summarize what are the openings for the continuation of the peace process on the one hand, and what are the necessary measures to be taken in order to meet the growing danger of international terror. Then again, I am going to visit with friends who have shown a deep interest in the issues before Israel, including both economic and political, and I think it will be a very good opportunity to go over the developments in those fields over the last year and half, and to see what should be done in the future.

[Gadot] Shim'on Peres denied reports that the United States has asked for Israeli aid in combatting Al-Qadhdhafi-inspired terror against American targets.

[Peres] I think the United States is strong enough and large enough to deal with that issue without the assistance of Israel. Anyway, we were not approached.

[Gadot] Economics, said the prime minister, will continue to be a major problem throughout the Middle East during the coming years. While he will not request increased U.S. economic aid, he does believe that there should be an international effort to stabilize the economies of the region. He said that while in the United States he will investigate ways of moving Israel's economy from one of restraint to one of growth, and will try to interest private investors in buying government-owned companies. He also hopes to have discussions on Israel's involvement in President Reagan's strategic defense initiative, "star wars."

[Peres] It's one of the topics which is on discussion between the United States Government and the Israeli Government, but again we shall go a little bit in depth in order to see what will be the right way to proceed.

[Gadot] The prime minister said that he will not raise the question of the Kurt Waldheim affair during his visit to the United States. [end recording]

Shamir on War Against Terrorism, Security for North

TA281144 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] The Peace for Galilee campaign achieved its goals in that it destroyed the terrorist infrastructure in southern Lebanon, but the war to secure peace for the Galilee is still being waged. This was said by Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who was answering students' questions in the Rishon LeZiyyon Gan Nahum high school. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports:

[Begin recording] [Halevi] The terrorist infrastructure in southern Lebanon prior to the Peace for Galilee campaign was broad and consolidated and no IDF action was capable of curbing the repeated terrorist attacks against the northern settlements. Therefore, the Peace for Galilee campaign, which achieved its objectives within this scope, was essential. This was said by Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who described the terrorism aimed against us as a many-headed monster.

[Shamir] This anti-Israeli terrorism resembles a monster with a thousand heads. You cut one head off and others appear, but we have lopped off almost all of them. Today's IDF is alert and prepared to lop off those heads which appear from time to time to try to resume the campaign of attacks against the north. At the moment the IDF is successful in this — and I hope it will continue to succeed — but it owes its current success to the Peace for Galilee campaign conducted 3 years ago.

[Halevi] In reply to a question by a female student, Shamir said the Middle East is characterized by instability, tension and disputes, and it is not true that the main conflict in the area is between Israel and the Arab countries, as the world is trying to present it.

[Shamir] It is not true that the main dispute in the Middle East is between Israel and the Arab countries. People are trying to present it in this manner, as though our existence is the obstacle to peace, calm, and stability in the Middle East. This is far from the truth because there are many other disputes in the Middle East besides the Israeli-Arab one. [end recording]

Further Details

TA281515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says the staff at the Israeli Embassy in Cairo went there on a mission of peace, and it is inconceivable that they be exposed to murderous attacks. Shamir also said that the Camp David agreements did not make peace with Egypt conditional upon the solution of the Palestinian problem, and therefore those who say there cannot be full peace with Israel without solving this problem contradict these agreements. Minister Shamir called upon all the parties to the Camp David agreements to implement them both in letter and in spirit. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that Mr Shamir was addressing the Rishon LeZiyyon Economic Club.

Foreign Ministry Denies Connection With Weapons Ship

TA301030 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 30 Mar 86 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir, Hayim Ravya, Yig'al Qotzer, and Natan Zehavi]

[Excerpt] The affair of the detained weapons ship that left the Port of Ashdod and was detained by the Greek Coastal Guard is causing Israel embarrassment. The Foreign Ministry and the Israeli Embassy in Greece have announced that there is no connection between Israel and the affair. Yesterday the Greek Foreign Ministry appealed to the Israeli Embassy in Greece with a request to know about its connection with the weapons ship that was detained on its way to Portugal and South America. The embasety claimed that it was not an Israeli ship and none of the crew members are Israeli.

HADASHOT has learned from security sources that the weapons ship was leased by a Latin American company through an Israeli firm. The weapons and explosive materiel that were on the ship were sold by Israel to the country that had ordered them within the framework of security exports. The deal was legally approved by a ministerial committee, the defense minister, and the director general of the Defense Ministry. It has also been learned that from the moment the deal was implemented the responsibility fell on the purchaser and therefore the State of Israel has no connection with the equipment that was seized, since it belongs to the country that made the purchase.

Prime Minister's Office 'Confident' Over Tabah Talks

TA300810 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Text] Senior participants in the Tabah and normalization talks with Egypt are confident that "almost all" points concerning the Tabah arbitraion will be wrapped up in the coming days. Only two "small but important" questions are likely to be referred to the political echelon for decision. The talks are to resume later this week in Cairo.

Sources in both the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry said over the weekend that a great deal of progress had been made in last week's talks in Tel Aviv. "Many of the brackets were removed," one source said, referring to the brackets enclosing disputed formulations in the 25-page draft compromis, the document which will set out the terms of reference of the arbitration. The source described the negotiations on the compromis as a major part of the arbitration process itself, since what is set down in the document will largely determine the results of the arbitration. A source in the Prime Minister's Office described the coming round of talks as largely "technical," as it will be devoted to removing the last sets of brackets but will not tackle the two main areas of dispute.

The sides still disagree on the "question" which the arbitrators will be asked to answer in determining sovereignty over the disputed Tabah border area. Disagreement also remains on one central aspect of the conciliation stage of the arbitration. These two issues will be referred to Prime Minister Peres, probably after his return from Washington.

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office were confident over the weekend that the remaining problems "will be solved, and very soon." They rejected the idea that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir would succeed in dragging out the process, as he has over the past 16 months.

Sinai Force To Be Deployed

TA301040 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] A unit of the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] is to be stationed in Tabah as soon as there is an agreement on the beginning of the arbitration over the future of the area. An agreement on this was achieved over the past few days in talks between Israel and Egypt.

The question of the MFO's entry into Tabah as an interim arrangement until the area's future is determined was the topic of deliberations between the two countries for a long time, but the agreement on this issue was only reached over the past few days. The force will not have full authority, as it has in the Sinai, but the Egyptians regard it as having symbolic importance and this will prove that Tabah is part of the Sinai. The entry of the MFO into Tabah was one of the few issues on which progress was achieved in the latest rounds of talks. On the main topics, especially the texting of the question to the arbiters and the incorporation of the conciliation stage in the arbitration process, there is still a deadlock.

The Israeli and Egyptian delegations will meet again this week in Cairo. It seems that it is mainly the Israeli team of legal experts that will go to Cairo this week to deal with the texting of the clauses on which agreement has already been achieved. Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche may also join the delegation. His colleague in the leadership of the delegation, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir, will be absent from this week's round of talks because he is joining the prime minister's entourage for the visit to Washington.

Katyusha Rockets Fired From Lebanon; No Casualties

TA300520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Several katyusha rockets were fired from south Lebanon toward the Upper Galilee overnight. There were no injuries, and no damage was caused. Most of the rockets landed on the other side of the border, in the security zone. One landed on the Israeli side. It appears that the katyusha rockets were fired from north of the security zone. Searches are in progress on both sides of the border.

One Terrorist Squad Suspected

TA300615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Security sources in the north told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that they regard last night's firing of rockets no less serious than the firing of the rocket at Qiryat Shemona a few days ago. In their opinion, it may be that one terrorist squad, active north of the security zone, is responsible for firing the volleys of katyushas recently. They recommend that the area be closely examined before a decision is made to react by the strong measures which we have at our disposal, because a harsh reaction might upset the delicate balance in southern Lebanon.

IDF Closes Druze Meeting Area in Golan for 3 Days

TA281053 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1033 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] This morning the commander of the Northern Command ordered that the hill known as the hill of shouts [Giv'at Hatze'aqot] near Majdal Shams on the Syrian border be closed for 3 days to prevent crowds from gathering to mark Land Day. Druze from both sides of the border are in the habit of gathering on that hill where they can communicate with each other by shouting.

Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that this morning the five Druze whom the Supreme Court ordered detained until the conclusion of legal proceedings for disrupting the peace when the prime minister visited the Golan Heights, reported to the Qiryat Shemona police station. The detainees include the son of the Golan Heights Druze spiritual leader, Shaykh Sulayman Tahir.

Organizers Split Over Events Marking Land Day

TA300659 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
30 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] Today's 10th Land Day demonstrations will be marked by a split between the organizers of the main events, the Communist-dominated Committee for the Defence of the Lands, and the Progressive List for Peace [PLP]. The PLP has called for a general strike in the Arab sector, and has planned its own demonstration in Al-Tayyibah.

Al-Tayyibah Local Council has said it would call a strike in the village if the police granted entry to MK Meir Kahane, who has threatened to visit the village toady. Police sources said it was unlikely that Kahane would be allowed in.

Land Day commemorates March 30, 1976, when six Arabs were killed and 70 were wounded in clashes with security forces during protests and strikes against large-scale expropriation of land in the Galilee.

In Galilee today, a procession is to be held from the monument to the slain Arabs in Sakhnin to Deir Hanna, where a major demonstration is to take place. A similar procession and protest will be held in Al-Tayyibah in the Triangle. A third demonstration is to be held in the Beduin town of Rahat in the Negev.

No general strike has been planned in east Jerusalem or the West Bank, though scattered demonstrations are expected in refugee camps and at some universities, according to Palestinian sources. Land Day demonstrations were held yesterday at Bi'r Zayt University and at Hebron's Islamic College, where students unfurled Palestinian flags.

Land Day handbills signed by Fatah and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine were distributed last night in Ramallah.

Strike in Nabulus

TA300720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] A commercial strike went into effect in Nabulus this morning, on the occasion of Land Day. This was reported by our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Arye Gus. In several places in the territories last night slogans were written in public places and flags were hoisted, but at the moment quiet prevails.

E. Jerusalem Business Strike

TA301035 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] A full commercial strike is in effect this morning in east Jerusalem to mark Land Day. This is reported by our correspondent Arye Gus. Attempts were made to organize a strike in Nabulus, but afterwards the stores were reopened.

Incidents in W. Bank Camps

TA301517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] This afternoon the security forces used tear gas to disperse a demonstration by about 150 youths in the Balatah refugee camp near Nabulus. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the demonstrators flew Palestinian flags. A curfew was imposed on the camp. An IDF foot patrol was pelted with rocks in the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp near Bethlehem. The soldiers on the patrol pursued the stone throwers and fired bullets in the air, after which they began house-to-house searches. Our correspondent says that Palestinian flags were hoisted today in many places in Judea and Samaria to mark Land Day, but that order was maintained.

Curfew Imposed on Camp

TA301836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpt] An Israeli passenger was slightly injured in the hand near the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp when local youths pelted his car with stones and one of the windows was shattered. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the security forces imposed a curfew on the refugee camp and are now looking for the perpetrators.

'Only Minor Incidents' Reported

TA301919 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The 10th anniversary of Land Day passed with only minor incidents. The day marks the 1976 clashes between security forces and Galilee Arabs over the proposed land expropriations. Jerry Cheslow reports:

[Begin recording] For the most part, Land Day passed peacefully in the territories. However, at the day's end, two Palestinian refugee camps remained under curfew: Balatah near Nabulus, and Al-Duhayshah south of Bethlehem. In Balatah there was a large demonstration in which youths raised Palestinian flags and chanted anti-Israel slogans. The army dispersed the demonstration using tear gas. The camp was then placed under curfew and searches are continuing. In Al-Duhayshah a foot patrol was stoned. The soldiers fired into the air and chased the stone throwers. Shortly afterwards, Israeli cars and a bus were stoned as they passed the camp. One Israeli driving in an Opel car was slightly injured. The camp was also placed under curfew.

In Khan Yunus in the Gaza Strip, a man who allegedly was burning tires on a road fled from soldiers. They fired and a bystander was slightly wounded.

In east Jerusalem there was a general strike, but a call on the residents of the territories to keep their shops closed was ignored.

In Galilee, a call by the Progressive List for Peace for a general strike was also ignored; however, there were processions in Al-Taiyiba and Dayr Hanna, sites of the original Land Day violence in 1976. In Al-Taiyiba, demonstrators raised the Palestinian flag and burned an American one, and in Dayr Hanna, a scuffle broke out when a youth with a kaffiyeh over his face raised the Palestinian flag. Other residents tore it out of his hand, and later another Palestinian flag was also raised.

In all, Israeli Police say it was one of the quietest Land Days yet. [end recording]

Cabinet To Discuss Bailouts; 'Head-On Clash Looms'

TA300700 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
30 Mar 86 p 1

[Report by Avi Temkin and Roy Isacowitz]

[Excerpt] A head-on clash looms as a strong possibility at this morning's cabinet meeting, with Finance Minister Moda'i determined to oppose a proposal by Prime Minister for an $80 million aid package for Solel Boneh. Moda'i also intends to oppose granting government aid to Kupat Holim Clalit [Histadrut sick fund], unless Peres and Histadrut Secretary-General Yisra'el Qeysar pledge to implement all recommendations contained in the Gadish report on the health fund's finances.

Labour Party ministers and leaders of the Histadrut were meeting at the prime minister's bureau in Tel Aviv late last night in an attempt to reach a united front on stabilization plans for the financially-troubled Solel Boneh building firm and Kupat Holim and on adoption of the 1986 state budget.

Moda'i is not alone in opposing the proposed aid packages. The commercial banks, too, are against consolidating debts of $95 million run up by the health fund, which is one of the central measures recommended by former Treasury budget director Ya'aqov Gadish in his report on Kupat Holim.

A heated debate is expected in the cabinet, with Moda'i seeking cabinet approval for a 2 per cent levy on cars, an education levy and changes in the taxation of pensioners. If the cabinet approves the measures, the Knesset Finance Committee will immediately be convened and asked to approve the new taxes.

Further Details

TA301855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The government today decided on aid of $315 million to the Histadrut's Kupat Holim [sick fund], and Solel Boneh [ailing Histadrut construction company], and the cotton industry. In a 7-hour session, it also decided once more on an education fee, and an extension of the car levy for another year, and a tax on pensioners. Harley Braidman reports:

[Begin recording] It was an unexpected relatively calm discussion. Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i did not vote against aid to Solel Boneh and Kupat Holim. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres proposed $80 million aid to Solel Boneh; Moda'i objected and said $40 million. Housing Minister Levi came up with a compromise of dividing $80 million to all other companies on the same terms as Solel Boneh as well, and this was unanimously accepted.

As regards Kupat Holim, the recommendations of the Gadish report were almost unanimously accepted, apart from Gid'on Pat. The Histadrut Health Fund received a direct government grant of $25 million, and spreading out of bank debts of $100 million. The banks will also have to come to an arrangement with Kupat Holim over the repayment of another $95 million. Part of this sum may be waived. Kupat Holim will sell off apartments worth $50 million in the next 6 months, with the government helping by providing the purchasers with mortgages, and the Histadrut will provide another $15 million from its own sources.

The government also decided to provide the cotton industry with $30 million by issuing bonds.

An education fee of $60 per child for the first two children was approved. A committee of four will decide who is exempt.

The car levy was extended for a year, but at a rate of 1.5 percent to be paid in four installments. Also, a levy was approved on pensioners with an income of over 800 shekels monthly.

Finance Minister Moda'i was not happy about the decisions, saying they would mean more printing of money and exceeding the budget framework. He also said the aid to services and firms in distress would be at the expense of growth. Health Minister Gur was pleased with the aid to Kupat Holim, but the Histadrut secretary general and director general of Kupat Holim said only after the aid was received will the situation be alleviated. Prime Minister Peres believed the decisions could save the economy. [end recording]

Poll Shows Increasing Popularity for Peres, Moda'i

TA300915 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Mar 86 p3

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i are more popular now than ever and have reached their highest popularity ratings since entering office. This emerges from a nationwide public opinion poll conducted at the request of *HA'ARETZ* by the Pori Institute. There are now 69.3 percent who are pleased with Shim'on Peres as prime minister compared with the 40.5 percent who were pleased with him when he took office in 1984. There are now 50.7 percent who are pleased with Yitzhaq Moda'i as finance minister compared with the 20.1 percent who were pleased with him when he took office in 1984.

In contrast to this, only 23.6 percent are now pleased with 'Ezer Weizman, who has dropped to the lowest popularity rating among the 10 Inner Cabinet ministers. High popularity ratings were also noted for Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin (67.5 percent) and Minister of Education and Culture Yitzhaq Navon (51.5 percent). Moderate rates of popularity were noted for Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir (43.9 percent) and Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev (40.5 percent). Low popularity ratings were noted for Minister Moshe Arens (34.3 percent), Deputy Prime Minister David Levi (33.6 percent), and Minister of Commerce and Industry Ari'el Sharon (25.2 percent).

The poll covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women who were interviewed confidentially throughout the country.

Afro-Arab Summit To Discuss Ivorian-Israeli Ties

AB281931 Dakar PANA in English 1731 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Tunis, 28 March (TAP/PANA) — Discussions of the next Afro-Arab ministerial conference will be centred on the recent restoration of diplomatic relations between Ivory Coast and Israel.

This was decided at the 85th session of the Arab League Council held in Tunis from 24 to 27 March. Arab states have expressed their satisfaction with the resolutions put forward by the OAU regarding this issue.

Furthermore, the council adopted a resolution based on the recommendations of the eighth permanent Commission for Afro-Arab Cooperation urging its secretary general to start consultations, without delay, in order to convene a meeting of the follow-up committee of that commission.

The council has called upon the Arab states to participate actively at the extraordinary UN session on the economic crisis in Africa.

Economic Commission Amends OAU Forum Documents

EA292055 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] The Economic Commission for Africa [ECA] ministerial meeting being held in Addis Ababa to assess preparations for the UN special emergency session on Africa, the first of its kind, has completed its work after studying, making some alterations, and adding new ideas to the continental documents that have been prepared in two meetings. This special meeting of ECA economic and development ministers, in which representatives of UN bodies, international organizations, and various countries participated as observers, is expected to end its 2 days of deliberations this evening after completing its discussions of the continental documents to be presented to the UN special emergency session on Africa to be held in New York soon. These continental documents prepared through various activities clearly and carefully to present the continents common stand on the coordination of steps to be taken to overcome the current economic and social problems facing Africa, will be presented to the special meeting of OAU foreign ministers opening in Addis Ababa tomorrow.

OAU-ECA Ministerial Meeting Opens in Addis Ababa

AB292228 Dakar PANA in English 1416 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 March (PANA) — The joint meeting of the OAU ministers of finance and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa [ECA] opened Friday [28 March] in Addis Ababa.

Mr Berhanu Bayeh, Ethiopian minister of labor and social affairs said in his opening speeech, that the real causes of the current African economic crisis are structural and reinforced by internal as well as external problems, coupled with bad conditions caused by the drop of commodity prices, which interest rates, debt servicing and the determination of the terms of trade.

Mr Bayeh said "all these factors contribute to the fact that the gross domestic products (GDF) did not go beyond two per cent in the 1980's". He said under these circumstances, the priority economic rehabilitation programme adopted by the 21st summit of the OAU heads of state should not be viewed as an alternative to the Lagos Plan of Action but as a tool for its implementation. "It is necessary to draw on our own resources to enable the continent which has the political will to pool her resoruces, to ensure the means for her development", Mr Bayeh said.

Mr Ibrahim Fall, the Senegalese minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the present steering committee of the ECA said the committee was preparing for the extraordinary United Nations session convinced that "the development of Africa is essentially the responsibility of Africans themselves".

Mr Fall said the priority rehabilitation programme adopted by the heads of state was based on the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, the improvement of the food and agriculture situation, the alleviation of the burden of debts, the struggle against the effects of the destabilization policy of the Pretoria regime in southern Africa and the establishment of common programmes of action at the national, regional and continental levels.

The implementation of the five points requires a lot of sacrifices from African countries and a strong support at the internaitonal level, Mr Fall said.

Regarding the UN extraordinary session, Mr Fall said the objective of the steering committee was to ensure that the document which will be successfully submitted to ministers of planning and ministers of foreign affairs before its final adoption as the working document at the session willl be credible, pertinent and timely".

Mr Adebayo Adedeji, executive secretary of the ECA, stressed "the historic importance of the extraordinary session devoted to African economy which will be a premiere in the history of the UN system".

Mr Adedeji said "the forthcoming session is the result of the serious preparation of the session at the continental and international levels". He added that the session was "an extraordinary challenge that Africa will have to take up".

Mr Ide Oumarou, secretary general of the OAU said in a brief speech that "Africa is enjoying a tremendous capital of sympathy which she should exploit in the noble sense of the term".

"The international community will, however, want to know, in helping Africa, whether her underdevelopmnet is due to a lack of means or whether it is merely a consequence of her incapacity to organize herself", Mr Oumarou said.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Cables Thanks to Soviet Leadership

LD282030 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Mar 86

["Cable of thanks" sent by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to the "Soviet political leadership" upon his 28 March departure from Moscow — read by announcer]

[Text] At the time of my departure from USSR soil, it gives me pleasure to express to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Soviet Supreme Council, and the government of the Soviet Union, my warm thanks for the sentiments of friendship I have sensed during my stay in the USSR. Moreover, I express my great satisfaction with the quality and the depth of the important talks I had with the Soviet political leadership during my stay, talks that gave us the opportunity to assess comprehensively the variability and the intensity of our bilateral relations in all their domains and also to define new aspects with the aim of continuously deepening these relations. I am confident that the important agreements we have reached will give fresh impetus to the relations of multiform cooperation that exist between our two parties, states, and governments and will further consolidate the bonds of friendship between the Algerian and the Soviet peoples.

Allow me to convey to you once more the sentiments of friendship I entertain for you, wishing the Soviet Union and its people further success in all fields of activity.

Bendjedid, Delegation Return

LD282039 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party, returned home at 1430 [1330 GMT] this afternoon with his wife and the accompanying delegation at the end of his 4-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

Agreements Detailed

LD281718 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpt] President Chadli Bendjedid left Moscow this morning at 1100 hours local time at the end of a 4-day official visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government. Political talks by the two delegations culminated in the signing of several agreements which define cooperation between the two countries in various areas.

The first document was signed by President Chadli Bendjedid and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev. They define the basis for Algerian-Soviet cooperation until the year 2000 as well as the areas in which it is to be applied. It is in fact a whole program, and two agreements came out of this document: The first, an economic one, covers the contribution of the USSR to the achievement of several projects in the Algerian development plan; while the second, a political one, aims to organize concerted action by the two Foreign Ministries. This second agreement is in fact a legal framework for the concerted action which has taken place in the past, and complements the protocol agreement for concerted action and cooperation between the FLN Party and the Communist Party. It is to be noted that the Algerian-Soviet political talks concerned bilateral relations, of course, but also international questions of the moment.

Dr Taleb Ibrahimi sketched the main lines during an interview given to the national press. On the Middle East, the two sides confirmed that there is no possible solution without solving the Palestinian question, as there is no solution to the Palestinian question without the PLO.

On the Western Sahara the two sides confirm their support for the UN resolution, recommending that the conflicting parties — Morocco and the Polisario Front — begin negotiations for a peaceful solution.

On the problems of peace and disarmament brought up during the talks President Chadli Bendjedid confirmed Algeria's view, expressed in the National Charter, on the question.

PDRY Foreign Minister Leaves After 'Short Stay'

LD291942 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] The foreign minister of the PDRY has left Algeria after a short stay. 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali was received by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia.

LIBYA

British Bases Evacuation Day Celebrated

LD281523 Tripoli JANA in English 1426 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 17, March 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Celebrations have started in Al-Jamahiriyah since yesterday's afternoon marking the 16th anniversary for expelling British bases from the Libyan Arab territory, being one of the most prominent achievements attained by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Participating in these celebrations have been the masses of the basic peoples' congresses, various student and peoples' sectors, groups of the armed people, teams of young males and females, scouts, militarized students of the barracks and other arts and sports groups. They have all taken to the streets of the city of Tripoli. They assembled to light up the torch in Algeria Square as a sign for starting the massive celebration marking this great occasion.

The masses participating in these celebrations have stressed their determination to defy U.S. imperialism and defend the Libyan Arab Sidra Gulf and all the entire Arab homeland until it becomes free from any foreign presence.

The celebrations in Banghazi have started since morning in which different types of festivities were conducted by pupils expressing their full happiness on this historic occasion accomplished thanks to the Great Al-Fatih Revolution which has purged the Libyan Arab territory of the foreign presence and has brought about many massive achievements to the people in that now the people possess wealth, weapons and power.

The masses of the basic conrgesses have expressed their continuous challenge to U.S. imperialism which is conducting muscle-flexing in the Mediterranean Sea, stressing their readiness to carry out the death-order in defence of the integrity of the Arab nation.

Yesterday morning, a massive peoples' celebration took place in Kursah in the municipality of Darnah in which the masses of the city participated besides pupils and sports centres youth to mark this occasion which is regarded as a great liberation accomplishment on the road of the liberation and unification of the Arab nation.

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Rally

LD281750 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Speech by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at rally marking the anniversary of Britain's military withdrawal from Libya; location of rally unspecified — live]

[Text] In the name of God, brothers: Today we are marking all over the Jamahiriyah the anniversary of the expulsion of the foreign invading forces from our land. On such a day we liberated through revolution Al-Adem base, which we have turned into the Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir base, in a long series of sacrifices and struggles for the sake of dignity and freedom. [chants of "To hell with America; the Arab people has found its path"]

One of the motivating factors for the revolution was the presence of foreign forces on the soil of our fathers and forefathers. Those who joined the caravan of death, the caravan of the free unionist officers, were motivated by the feeling of dignity and bitterness at the presence of foreign forces on our land before the revolution, at a time when Libya was considered an independent state. The colonialists blessed this independence because it served their interests and created for them a very important base in the Middle East and North Africa. But this, dear brothers, did not fool us. We knew that our country was colonized and supported the imperialist forces, and that this was in contradiction with our dignity and rights over our land on which we should live freely and with pride, and deservedly so.

The people are celebrating today the expulsion of the foreign forces from its land, those which came to Libya under the pretext of allying themselves with us against the Italian fascist forces during World War II. Then the British forces settled in Libya and turned into colonialist forces. And when Britain, which claimed that it had allied itself with us against Italy during World War II, wanted to colonize our land and establish bases to serve its colonialist interests, when we discovered this, dear brothers, we expelled these forces and considered them invading forces because, as I have said, this contradicts our existence and dignity.

The people today celebrate the anniversary of the expulsion of the forces who were expelled when it was discovered that they were imperialist forces, false despite the fact that they came to help them. [sentence as heard] Brothers, America should have realized that the people who celebrate the expulsion of foreign forces from their territories do not accept under any circumstances and regardless of the sacrifices a return of foreign imperialist forces to the Libyan territories. [chants]

Brothers, Italy, which our grandfathers and fathers fought, and for whom commemorative monuments are being erected on every inch of Libyan territory, can not be compared with the present situation. Italy was stronger than America with regard to Libya at the present. At that time, before World War II and during World War II, Italy used to be considered a frightening colonialist, imperialist power compared with what the situation was in Libya — poverty and (?misery) and rotten reactionary Ottoman colonialism and lack of intrinsic force. At that time, brothers, our fathers and grandfathers did not possess even rifles, even modern rifles; indeed, their rifles were old and makeshift, but their will was strong. They possessed the right of defending their land, the land of their grandfathers with all that they possess. Indeed, they fought with knives and there were battles with bayonets between our fathers and grandfathers and the Italian invaders who possessed warships and long-range guns with which they shelled our towns from the sea out of range of the rifles of our fathers and grandfathers.

But, brothers, when the Italian forces entered Libyan soil it blazed under their feet. They could not sleep nor stay in this land as colonizers. We forced them to surrender and yield in several battles. The bare feet of our forefathers trod on the Italian flag, on the Roman flag that was made out of silk, which they aspired to hoist over Libyan soil. But we trod on it with our feet. [chants]

Brothers. We are a people with past glories and a written and acknowledged history of sacrifice and redemption in the cause of freedom and pride.

America, the neo-imperialist, neo-Italy which is represented by America today, must read history. The butcher Reagan — we said from the very first day of his election that he is not fit to be a president. We respect him as an actor. We respect actors as actors in the profession they have chosen for themselves, and for which they are equipped and qualified instinctively. But when the farcical Western democracy enables an actor, whose capabilities have been geared for acting and who has prepared himself to be an actor, to become president of a superpower, we said that he will be a catastrophe to the world and to international politics. What we have said has come true.

This actor, who wants to lead a country, sent hundreds of American soldiers to Beirut but they returned to him as corpses, shattered. He sent them to Sinai, but they returned to him in a scorched plane and as scorched bodies. He also sent them to the Mediterranean and left them there as corpses and prey for whales. Brothers, Reagan should have studied history -- from 1801 and 1802, 1803 and 1804 until even 1805. He should have studied history to learn that the people here are a brave and struggling people. They are a people that cannot be routed by warships. Even in 1800, before the Italian colonization, the American naval forces tried to colonize our shores; but we defeated them. On 11 June 1805, we expelled them from Darnah, brothers. This is well known. [chants]

O Brothers, he [Reagan] should have reviewed the U.S. defeats in Vietnam and should have checked the number of victims who died wastefully. Reagan, the foolish and ignorant, should have reviewed U.S. defeats in Vietnam and should have reviewed the huge number of victims the United States sacrified in Vietnam for nothing. Vietnam at the time was divided into two parts: South Vietnam, controlled by the United States, and North Vietnam, which was resisting. The war ended with the unification of Vietnam and the establishment of a strong, fearless and socialist state. The war ended in a humilating defeat for the United States and its forces and in a huge sacrifices made by American youth for no reason. What did the United States achieve from its war in Vietnam and what did it achieve from its campaigns [against Libya] in 1800, and what has it now achieved from its onslaught in the Mediterranean? The United States' custom, together with other colonialists, has always been one thing: to always forget the past, forget their defeats, and always try again -- which always ends in further defeats. Until the day colonialism and imperialism end, they are bound to forget past lessons, and they are bound to be defeated because this is the natural way to end evil on earth, end imperialism and colonialism. Once upon a time, Holland used to colonialize India. Portugal used to be an imperialist power; it used to colonialize Africa and Asia. Britain used to be called the country where the sun never sets. The United States itself used to be a British colony.

The Nazi strength used to make Hitler think that he could occupy the entire world and turn the Soviet Union into colonies, and occupy Africa and the North Pole. Power used to make Hitler believe this. Many empires had emerged, but in front of the right of the peoples to life, these empires were torn up and those forces, which deceived their authors by thinking that they are capable of controlling the world, were destroyed. Where is the empire of Alexander the Great and where is the Ottoman empire, and Hitler's empire, which he wanted to build by force on the skulls of the nations, and where are the Portuguese and Dutch empires? Where is the British empire? Now the turn of the U.S. empire has come, which inevitably will have the same fate as the fate of those empires which foundered on the rock of the peoples' resistance in every continent of the world. [chants of anti-Reagan slogans]

Brothers, today we also would like to ask: What benefits did the United States get from its aggression against the Libyan waters? What benefits did it get? First, there is no government which tells more lies than the U.S. Government. It denied the shooting down of three F-14 planes in the Gulf of Sidra and denied the death of 6 pilots, which the sharks are still eating in the Gulf of Sidra.

It is well known that the Pentagon and the imperialist military junta, as was described in the Cuban communique, the Pentagon knows this without doubt but it does not want this defeat to appear before world public opinion [as heard]. How can the U.S. empire, which has fleets, nuclear bombs, and which controls the continents of the world, announce that its pilots had fallen before a state with a population of 3 million, a small and poor state, which stands tall and resists 30 U.S. warships and 3 U.S. aircraft carriers, which are equivalent to air bases in the Mediterranean? How can the United States have the courage to enable it to announce this loss? Their pilots fell, their aircraft fell, and they know this, yet they deny this in front of the world.

All right, what made the United States go crazy over the past 2 days of the confrontation, go crazy and try to look for anything Libyan on which to take its revenge to the extent that its aircraft raided a tugboat and a fishing vessel? When it said that four of our boats were sunk or something like that, they were a tugboat [al-jarrafah]; indeed they sunk a boat, and its sailors are present now and we shall show them on television. In order to protect itself before the White House, the 6th Fleet announced that it had hit Libyan naval targets, among them a fishing vessel and a tugboat, which was rescuing a ship. Then we allowed a U.S. helicopter to enter the Gulf of Sidra in order to rescue the bodies of the pilots. It rescued two, one a dead body and the other about to die. We could have brought down the helicopter with another missile, but for humanitarian reasons we allowed it to cross the line of death in order to rescue them. [applause] These cowards, when a tugboat and a fishing vessel went to rescue some sailors, the U.S. aircraft confronted them and strafed them, because they were looking for anything to save face.

It has now been made clear to the Pentagon that parallel 32 is in fact the line of death because the planes which crossed it fell and the pilots who crossed it were killed. This is a fact. [Words indistinct] the 6th Fleet. The other aspect, brothers, the other aspect is that the American ships were not able to cross parallel 32. Any of the American aircraft or American reporters present, we challenge the 6th Fleet to say that any of its aircraft carriers were able to get near the line of death, because we would destroy them then. [as heard]

Brothers, it has been made clear now that parallel 32 is the line of death. We die in it and the enemy dies in it equally. Moreover, our sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra, our sovereignty, brothers, our sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra has been baptized with blood. This time it has been baptized with blood. We have asserted to the world that we are prepared to baptize our sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra with blood, with our bodies, with all what we possess. This has actually been done, brothers. [applause and chants]

Even in the confrontation of 1980 or 1981, an F-14 aircraft was downed it crossed this line, when they downed two planes for us. But America denied at that time that its aircraft were downed. Only a few days later we were able to pull out parts of the aircraft wreckage and we still have them and the American reporters can take a picture of some parts of the American aircraft which we downed in 1981 and which America has denied. America declared afterward that one of its aircraft was missing from one of the bases in Europe so that it could cover up this operation. Now you will hear in the future, it will be declared from time to time, that an American F-14 aircraft was lost together with its pilot in the Atlantic or in Europe or in the Pacific Ocean, until you hear that there are three aircraft involved — which will be announced, even over a period of a year, that America had lost these aircraft so that it does not admit that these aircraft fell after having crossed the line of death.

In all circumstances, however, our resistance will continue in order to affirm our right to the Gulf of Sidra. This confrontation, since 1981 — 1980 and 1981 — and until now, this confrontation brothers, even from a legal point of view, has made the Gulf of Sidra a historical gulf. The law of the sea says that a country has the right of sovreignty over small gulfs which are considered as historical gulfs, that is, gulfs over which the sovereignty of a country has been established historically. We are resisting in order to affirm our sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra. We have included the Gulf of Sidra among the historical gulfs. We have a historical right to it because we are fighting for our sovereignty over this gulf, which will be the property of the coming generations because we have entered it into history and extended our sovereignty over it. The proof of that is our resistance. It is enough to resist in the Gulf of Sidra to prove that it is our gulf. Why does America not enter it peacefully and quietly?

On the other hand, some other countries have not been, regrettably, more civilized and more understanding for the law of the sea, particulary a country, such as Britain, which is maritime power. It has announced that it is opposed to any violation against international navigation in international waters. We also strongly support the right of passage and the right of navigation in international waters. The Gulf of Sidra, however, is not part of international waters. It is in the heart of Libya. They must understand this.

We are also like them. We support America when it advocates freedom of navigation in the open seas. We also, as a state, support freedom of navigation in international waters. But the Gulf of Sidra is not part of international waters. Even the right to freedom of navigation in international waters should, however, not been accompanied by noise, threats, and nuclear fleets. Concerning navigation in the Mediterranean particularly, we are opposed to navigation by nuclear vessels. However, we support innocent navigation, commercial navigation, and peaceful navigation. But we reject menacing navigation, nuclear navigation, which heralds war, even in the international waters of the Mediterranean. The Gulf of Sidra is a national issue. Despite the fact that there is no comparison between the power which has readied itself to attack the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact and other big powers, there is no comparison between it and the Libyan power. [as heard]

The Libyan force is a modest one, it is a defensive one. It is intended to affirm and guarantee our life in our homes and on our soil. The Libyan force is essentially a defensive force. It is intended to defend our right over our soil. The Gulf of Sidra is part of our soil. Consequently, we use the force for our legitimate defense. Therefore, under no circumstances can the Libyan force be compared with the American might which is only matched by that of the USSR. There can be a comparison between the USSR and the United States to determine which is the stronger. A country which has 3 million soldiers and 5,000 atomic bombs can be compared with the USSR. But there is no room for comparison between it and Libya.

But Reagan's foolishness has gone to the extent of comparing America to Libya. Has Libya lost any planes or not? Has Libya triumphed or not? Who triumphed? It sufficies that some heads of states got in touch with me asking me to show self-restraint. This is enough. Such a thing should be asked of Gorbachev and Reagan, and ask them to show self-restraint so that a catastrophe will be avoided. But to ask a small country to show self-restraint toward America is a source of pride to us and a source of disgrace and shame for Reagan and his imperialist likes. [chants]

Brothers, we declare to the world that we are still ready to resist. We will continue to resist bravely in defense of our right to live in peace in our land. We have entered into battle with the United States, the superpower, for the sake of our right to life and for the sake of defending our borders. This resistance will continue. We have entered battle with a superpower, but we want to expose this superpower and bring shame and disgrace on the United States, which deceives American public opinion and the Arab public opinion.

First, we are prepared to die if the United States or anyone else enters the Gulf of Sidra by force. This is because it is part of our territory. Second, we have succeeded tactically and strategically against the United States, which claims to be a superpower. When we shot down 3 of its aircraft, the United States became angry and wanted to get revenge and hit any plane of ours, in order to avenge the planes that had been shot down. We decided on that day to keep the Libyan Air Force in action and to let the missiles have free action. Consequently, the United States tried several times to use all its aircraft carriers in order to get at the Libyan Air Force, but it did not succeed. We did not let it have the opportunity to shoot down even one Libyan plane. It did not shoot down even a single plane in this confrontation.

Afterwards, when U.S. planes were shot down with SAM-5's the United States wanted to retrieve these missiles. We want to disclose this to the U.S. newsmen so that they will tell the American people and the world. They said: We bombed the missile batteries and destroyed them, twice. We say: These are lies and the missiles were not destroyed; they were not bombed as they said and they fired only two missiles. One exploded and the other still remains [intact] and the U.S. journalists can take its photograph.

They fired two missiles on a suburb of the town of Surt. It appears that was for the purpose of striking the SAM-5 missiles. One of the missiles exploded without causing any damage, and the other is still there. We have carried out tests on it, and to spite the United States, we would like to hand it over to the Soviet Union so that it can learn the secret of this missile and make an antimissile for it -- just to spite the United States. [applause and chants of "Defiance to America"]

When we discovered that they wanted to hit these missiles, we tricked them once more. We tricked them once more, and they declared to the world that they had destroyed these missiles. But they did not destroy them. The fact is that we tricked the United States, we tricked its forces, we tricked its electronics, and all that it was testing on these missiles. We did not allow it to hit the missiles, or to test electronic gadgets to combat this type of missile. So, with another technique and with other measures we tricked the United States, we tricked the U.S. 6th Fleet, because the latter failed to discover these missiles and to hit them. However, if the 6th Fleet launched any other missiles, we did not see them and we did not hear about them. If they fell into the sea or if they did not in fact launch them, then this is the business of the 6th Fleet, it is the business of the United States. At any rate, this should be added to the series of lies and fabrications circulated by the Pentagon, this vile Pentagon, for the attention of the American public and the Europeans so that they may not be disappointed that the United States, the great empire, had its aicraft shot down by a small state; that the United States fails to hit missiles; where its long-range missiles were, and where its warships were.

The second stage of the confrontation: It was us who decided to lure the U.S. aircraft to our air defense. We had thus deliberately enabled it to come nearer and engage in some violations [of Libyan airspace], because we wanted to lure it into an ambush laid down and hatched by us. Afterwards, they discovered that the matter was not that of silencing missiles or that Libya could not attack them on the 32d parallel; but they had realized, it seems that they had realized that the scheme was to lure their aircraft so that we could destroy it with our air defense, with our own aircraft. Therefore, they failed in this operation. They had failed in the first stage to hunt our aircraft and they could not shoot down any aircraft. They had failed in the second operation when they believed that they had undertaken violations, but then they discovered that it was us that had lured them into to our plan in order to destroy them with air defense missiles other than the SAM-5. They believed that they had destroyed the SAM-5 missiles, but afterwards they discovered that they had failed to destroy them. So, they went and hit a dredger, a boat [zawraq], and the tugboat [al-qatirah], and they counted them together in order to be able to say: We have hit many naval units, and we have avenged the airplanes and the airmen that were shot down.

The United States thus has proved its inhumanity, its arrogance, its barbarian nature, and its lies. It must never be respected; neither its forces nor anything American should be respected. As a matter of fact, the world is now assaulting the United States everywhere: U.S. Embassies, U.S. companies are attacked by non-Libyan people. They accuse the Palestinians, Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], Al-Qadhdhafi. Good; but then those who have hit the U.S. Embassy in Japan with missiles, they are neither with Abu Nidal, nor with Al-Qadhdhafi; they are neither Libyans nor Arabs. Those who hit the electronic center in Pakistan, burned the cultural center in Pakistan, and hit the U.S. Embassy in Beirut with missiles, these are not Abu Nidal, nor are they Libyans. Libyans did not do this.

The acts of violence are escalating. Twenty thousand Greeks marched on the American Embassy. These were not Libyans. Angry demonstrations were staged in Aden and in Damascus to the extent that the Syrian authorities had to rush to defend the American Embassy using a large police force, a very large police force, because the Syrian masses were so angry that they could have destroyed the embassy. These were not Libyans. In Bolivia yesterday the American Embassy there was blown up with explosives in reply to their aggression in the Mediterranean and in Nicaragua. These too were not Libyans.

All the peoples are now against America. If America wants to hold us responsible for everything the world does, then we are prepared to accept such responsibility. True, we are leading the world revolution and all the peoples support us. We are instigating all peoples against imperialism and colonialism so that imperialism will be destroyed, the world will rid itself of its evil and peace will prevail. [chants] At another stage, the forces of the American 6th Fleet wanted to test our air defenses other than SAM-5's. We carried out countermeasures and drew them in to a trap. They thus obtained false information about our system.

Politically, America lost the whole world. All the peoples became indignant with it during the first confrontation. Now the peoples moved on to the offensive. During the first confrontation, their stand was a passive one. But now, it has become a positive one. It has turned into an attack with missiles on America everywhere and on its embassies.

If we were people who kill civilians... [changes thought] we have Americans here in Libya. They are living in peace and no harm has come to them. We have not killed them. They like to live in Libya and not return to America, where people live on sidewalks because all the money is being spent on aircraft carriers, missiles, star wars and space shuttles, the American people live in poverty and misery. Tens of thousands of the inhabitants in the American capital live on sidewalks without shelters. They live, marry and bear children on the pavements like cats and mice. This is because America's money is spent on aircraft carriers, navies and on the intimidation of peoples.

The American people could have toppled him now, because he failed in every battle; he failed in Beirut and carried on his shoulders the bodies of 300 American soldiers; he entered Sinai and returned with 300 dead soldiers who were burnt, brought back in his plane; he entered a confrontation with Libya and came out defeated militarily and politically. He should have been brought down, this dirty man who leads America from one defeat to another. We are ready to die. We know that America has nuclear bombs and hellish forces but this does not concern us. We state our rights and we are ready to die and the confrontation continues. And in every confrontation we win, we win the peoples, the masses. In every confrontation the Arab nation unites around us. All the leaders of the Arab nation, even those which America considers to be its friends, contacted us to place their capabilities with those of the Libyan people. All the presidents and kings of the Arab nation have contacted me personally about the American aggression and have stood by the Jamahiriyah. Thus each time we confront America, the Arab nation unites and we lead the battle of pan-Arabism through this confrontation, because America is not after Libya alone, but strives to subdue the Arab nation. Subsequently, it wants to give the Israelis an historic chance to live, get stronger and increase immigration and set up a Jewish empire in the heart of the Arab homeland which will be a second America. This is the final objective of America: Destroy Syria, destroy the Palestinian resistance, destroy Libya, Algeria, Yemen and all the forces of Arab resistance in order that the so-called Jewish state may flourish and Zionism be established as an empire at the expense of the Arab nation. This is, dear brothers, the objective. Why is America pouring this hatred on us?

At first they said: We are attacking Libya because of Rome and Vienna. Then they said: We are attacking them because of the Gulf of Sidra; it is not theirs. Later, they said: No, we are attacking them because of the SAM-5's. Why, the heads of states and governments asked me, why this U.S. farce? The friends of the United States said: What is this farce? The United States has put us in a difficult position.

First it said: We want to attack Libya for this reason. Then that reason ceased to exist. Then it said because of the second reason, the third reason. It is determined to attack Libya not because of Rome and Vienna or over the Gulf of Sidra or over the SAM-5's. No, it wants to attack Libya. Why does it want to attack Libya? Does Libya constitute a threat to the United States, which possess ICBM's and atomic bombs? No, it is because Libya is the embodiment of the Arab resistance, as Syria embodies the steadfastness of Arab resistance; because Libya is the instigator for Arab unity and for resisting colonialism; it is because Libya's voice is being heard by the peoples of Central America and Latin America, who are fighting near the borders of the United States and want to live free; because Libya's voice is being heard by 30 million black U.S. inhabitants; they hear the voice of the Jamahiriyah. This is the danger that 80 million red Indians hear our voice. The persecuted everywhere hear our voice.

The peoples who are suffering under the domination of U.S. military bases on the continents of the world hear our voice and respond and revolt and are mobilized against the United States. Consequently, the United States, in fact, realized that Libya constitutes a threat, because Libya raises the flag of Arab challenge and the flag of Arab nationalism and diligently works for the establishment of Arab unity, thereby creating a new force in the Middle East and in Africa. It is counter to the ambitions of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, North Africa, and the Mediterranean. The peoples want to be liberated, and we are inciting them and they hear our voice. The United States wants to maintain her bases everywhere in the world, to be set up everywhere. The resistance against the United States and against colonialism is everywhere, even if the confrontation has ended temporarily opposite the Gulf of Sidra. But, the battle against the United States is escalating everywhere, including (?inside) the Gulf of Sidra.

Yes, the United States should understand that the Gulf of Sidra has brought it nothing except the escalation of international wrath and international revolution; that the ground has begun to shake under the feet of Americans everywhere in the world as a result of its foolhardy and unjust policy toward this small country and toward this nation which wants only to unite and become stronger and live in security on the earth, which God has created, and not the United States.

Brothers, we the Arabs are no less powerful than the United States if we unite. Consequently, this confrontation, although it united us temporarily and united us from the ideological point of view, these Arab stands should be turned into positive stands. In the face of this unjust and continuous confrontation that wants to destroy and humiliate the Arab nation, I urge that unity be established immediately between Libya and Algeria in accordance with the Algerian Charter, as approved by the Algerian people. We agree to unity in accordance with the Algerian National Charter, as approved by the Algerian people. [chants of unity slogans]

Also, unity should be established immediately between Libya and Syria. I would like to say at this crucial movement, the Syrian people and President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian Ba'th Party have shown true Arabism and true fraternity. They did not just stand alongside you with mere words, but they coupled the words with positive and satisfactory action. I say that Syria was with us in the trench and it was with us in the confrontation with all its possessions and not just with words. The day will come when we will cite the figures and the facts and all the events which bestow honor on the Syrian people and on Brother Hafiz al-Asad in the eyes of the Libyan people and the Libyan Armed forces. [applause]

This genuine unity between the two countries should become a legal and constitutional one before the world so that we may act clearly in accordance with law and constitutional legitimacy. A merger should be immediately established between Libya and Syria and between Libya and Algeria.

At this moment, I address myself to the great fraternal Sudanese people — the authors of the 6 April Revolution, who severed America's tails and destroyed America's bridges in Sudan and Africa — I call upon the Sudanese people not to vote in the April elections for any party other than the party which champions immediate unity between Sudan and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. [chants] Brothers, I call on the Sudanese people not to cast votes for other than those who want to establish unity immediately between Sudan and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

No Arab country can forge its way forward alone in the future in the face of these challenges. But through Arab unity, we can create the might that can stand up to America; the might that can make this region and this nation feared. But in our state of division and regionalism, we become a prey for the greedy. America has transgressed our borders because it knows that not all the Arab forces were in the battle, although they should have been there. This confrontation will speed up the revolution against the regimes which want to stand in the way of Arab unity. All the Arab military are called upon to stage revolutions and realize Arab unity, if their organization obstructs the establishment of Arab unity. [chants]

Brothers, it is a great victory and a glory for Libyan males and females; it honors the the Arab nation and honors its martyrs in every era, and raises the morale of all nations. Your steadfastness and brave confrontation of America have raised the morale of all nations on earth. A small nation stands with pride and bravery and courage and with heads raised high against the number one tyrant imperialist force in the world and teaches it a lesson and does not hesitate to shoot down its aircraft and launches missiles against its mighty fleet. We shall not hesitate to do so in future too. [chants and applause]

But brothers, we want to draw the attention of the states hosting 6th Fleet. The first one is Italy; the second is Spain. Any future war will bring Italy and Spain and any other state hosting the 6th Fleet inside the circle of the war. We summoned the ambassadors of these states and told them that if war breaks out between Libya and America then the states in which there are American bases will fall within the operational area, and we shall attack these bases in order that they will not be able to support the 6th Fleet. In actual fact, this ultimatum was communicated — and it is still in force — to the European states which support the American 6th Fleet and in which there are American bases, namely, that they will be subjected to danger as a result of our self defense. When we destroy these bases we are taking precautionary actions; if war breaks out between us and America we will be within our right to destroy the bases of the American 6th Fleet wherever they may be -- if war breaks out between us and America in athe future. These states should understand this. Italy owes us; it owes the Libyan people; it should do everything to satisfy the Libyan people and should compensate the Libyan people for their losses as a result of Italian colonization. Italy should not raise its voice in support of America as its bribed defense minister — the agent of the American intelligence — does; the Italian defense minister, whose statements will only lead to more confrontation between Libya and Italy and more firm demands for compensation and revenge and for compensating the losses we sustained at the hands of Italy.

Italy should be [words indistinct] in front of the Libyans from the shame which the Italian colonialism had caused them. We wanted to establish friendship with Italy and cooperate amicably concerning the losses caused by its colonialism in our land and to negotiate with it. But we see Italy supporting the American 6th Fleet. We address ourselves to the Italian people to work continuously from now on to remove Italian support of the 6th fleet. Because we hate Italian colonialism and call for revenge against Italy, the 6th Fleet may provide us with an historic opportunity to take our revenge against Italy and fight it on its own soil if it does [words indistinct] the American 6th Fleet.

I know, dear brothers, America and its long missiles — the stick of the (?despicable) is long, as they say, and their capabilities are huge — can sow destruction in Libya. But the orders had been issued and we became angry enough to take on the American 6th Fleet. We say in front of the world — and let America understand this — we would have caused incalculable losses as far America is concerned, even if they were to pour nuclear bombs on us. We know that America has nuclear bombs and the whole world knows that it can annihilate Libya totally. But before this happens we can inflict unforeseen destruction on the 6th Fleet and America. Indeed, we can destroy the American carriers, the warships of the American 6th Fleet and the American Air Force. This will happen when we go absolutely crazy and want the disaster to hit us and our enemies. Then our slogan will be "On me and on my enemies, O God" as the saying goes -- if one wants to finish himself off and take his enemies with him. If we see that we are about to be finished, we shall take the American 6th Fleet with us. We are capable of this. If we decide to get rid of the Libyan Air Force, to remain without an air force, [then] build a new air force, buy new aircraft, train new pilots, and want sacrifice half of our aircraft, we can destroy the American 6th Fleet. Let America get angry, get mad, drop nuclear bombs, but it knows that dozens of aircraft are capable of destroying the American carriers in the Mediterranean.

It is sufficient for us that we have addressed a warning to the commander of the American fleet, who was staying in Europe and not at sea. We sent him an open cable saying: If we become furious, we could destroy the aircraft carriers. We sent him a cable which he sent in turn to the press and was published. We told him: Withdraw safely. Yield and you will be safe. That was what we said at the end of the cable. A moment might come that we attack the aircraft carriers and destroy them whatever our losses, even if scores of Libyan planes were to be downed. But we can get to the aircraft carriers and render them inoperative before the eyes of the world.

After that cable, the American aircraft carriers remained for 72 hours under air cover day and night. This exhausted the American 6th Fleet and the American aircraft and made us reach a point not reached in the past operations: we forced them into a maneuver of attrition [munawarah bi al-'iya']. This is the third or fourth point, about which I have not spoken to you. We finally forced them into maneuver by attrition. We forced the airmen not to sleep either in day time or at night. The aircraft carriers had to be guarded under air cover for 72 hours. Indeed, we could have offered sacrifices and entered the holocust and destroyed the largest number of aircraft, aircraft carriers and units, not caring after that if America were to strike at us. If God had decreed this, then let it be. But we know that America cannot annihilate a people. It had struck at the people of Vietnam with all the capabilities it possesses. But America was defeated and the Vietnamese people triumphed.

America could not change the regime in Cuba which is only 90 miles away from America's borders. During the battle and confrontation with them, I sent a message to Ortega in Nicaragua telling him that we are prepared to send you arms for use in the fighting now taking place in Honduras on Nicaragua's borders against the contra forces, whom America has decided to provide with $100 million today so that they may fight the revolutionary regime in Nicaragua. America wants to change a regime that was approved by the Nicaraguan people. One of the world's peoples has decided on a certain regime which does not meet with America's approval and so it wants to change it by force. Just look at that attitude: It wants to change things by force.

At the same time, we have been on the side of the Sudanese people, with the Lebanese National Resistance, with the Chadian revolution, and it has failed to influence us. But disgrace and shame on those around us who open their doors to the troops of the 6th Fleet. What a shame for an Arab to extend his hand and shake hands with the disgrace-stained men of the U.S. 6th Fleet, a fleet hostile to the Arab nation, hostile to the pride of the Arab nation, hostile to the forces of defiance of the Arab nation! An Arab extending a dirty hand to such a dirty man — disgrace and shame upon those who open their doors for the troops of the 6th Fleet to enter their homes! They are devoid of any honor, of any decency. Disgrace and shame upon them from the Arab masses, from the history of the Arab nation. What dignity is left for these submissive individuals when they open their ports and doors to the U.S. 6th Fleet?

We say to the Egyptian people and the Egyptian Army: Will the Egyptian Government continue to dare to permit the U.S. fleet to conduct maneuvers in Egyptian territory? The United States wanted the same maneuvers it had conducted over the past years on Egyptian territory to be used as a test for operations in Libyan territory. We have, in fact, told our brothers in Egypt, we told them: Look, brothers, you are training the U.S. 6th Fleet against the Libyan people; the U.S. 6th Fleet wants to use the maneuvers it is conducting on your shores as a test in operation against the Libyan shores! I have been proved right. In fact, the U.S. 6th Fleet has now tried to apply in Libyan territory the maneuvres that the Egyptian Government, the Egyptian regime, had enabled it to conduct in Egyptian territory. Will the Egyptian Army and the Egyptian people continue to permit the U.S. 6th Fleet to conduct maneuvers in Egyptian territory?

At the same time, we warn the Egyptian regime that any cooperation with the United States is considered as an aggressive cooperation against the security and safety of Libyan territory. We will look at it from this angle only, and the Egyptian regime must bear responsibility for the consequences of its military cooperation with the U.S. forces after this confrontation. Any other Arab regime cooperating with the U.S. 6th Fleet, we will consider as aggressively cooperating against the security and safety of Libyan territory, against our homes and our children. We will look at such cooperation from this angle, and the regime in question will bear the responsibility for the consequences of its military cooperation with the U.S. 6th Fleet.

Any Arab-U.S. military cooperation will be considered as an act of aggression against Libya, and the regime involved will bear its responsibility. He who warns first is excused! Let the United States' hirelings hear. They who are now in the throes of death and who are going to be finished like Nuri like Faysal II in Baghdad, the defunct Al-Sadat, the appendant Numayri, Battista in Cuba, Somoza in Nicaragua, Lon Nol in Cambodia, and Nguyen Cao Ky in Saigon -- a series of U.S. agents that have fallen. Let the Arab hirelings read history even for 5 minutes; let them peruse the list of the U.S. agents that have fallen. Do they not heed the lesson provided by Al-Sadat and Numayri who only yesterday fell near them?

They believe that cooperation with the United States protects them and prolongs their lives. Why did it not prolong the life of their agent Idris al-Sanusi in the face of the revolution that we had undertaken, when he was relying on five major U.S. bases in Libyan territory, and on the British base whose evacuation day we are celebrating today? They do not heed lessons until they fall. [indistinct slogans chanted]

Brothers, we must not forget to salute the stand, brothers, we must salute and appreciate the stand which was adopted by the Soviet Union and the socialist community in this confrontation. There is no doubt that you heard on the radio about the attack by the Soviet delegate at the Security Council against the United States — something not done even by an Arab delegate. The truth is that the Soviet Union confirmed its friendship to the Arab nation through its stand alongside us in this confrontation. You heard Gorbachev's speech by the Soviet delegate at the Security Council — the strong speech which stripped America naked and exposed it before the world — and the stand of the socialist states. The Soviet Union has cooperated politically and with all sincerity with its Arab friends headed by the Libyans. We should thank them for this stand and we should confirm this in the history of Libyan Arab friendship which is built on mutual respect and on respect for the choices of others. We and the Soviet Union have different social choices, but we are brought together by common objectives — the struggle for peace and progress and against imperialism, against racism and reaction, and against Zionism. Imperialism is a common enemy. Despite the ideological difference between our system and that of the Soviet Union, this has not prevented us from establishing a firm friendship. This friendship has proved its earnestness in these crucial moments. The Soviet Union has cooperated with us to the greatest extent by all peaceful means, from Moscow to the Security Council, and with it the states of the socialist community.

You listened to Algerian radio. [Words indistinct] it surpassed the Libyan radio in incitement and confrontation against aggression. When you tune to Algerian radio you would think that you are tuning to Libyan radio. [applause and chants]

Some of the good Libyans — we must not forget this point — were asking why we support Iran against Iraq, which is an Arab country. Look at the confrontation. Iraq is attacking us in the middle of the confrontation. It opened its radios, day and night, to attacks on the Libyan people while we are confronting the U.S. 6th Fleet. Iran declares, while it is in the heart of battle against the Saddam regime, that its resources, including military potentials, are at the disposal of the Jamahiriyah. [applause] This battle is between America and the enemies of America. As long as Saddam is on the side of America and with Husni Mubarak, you naturally cannot be with him. Can you be in the same rank as Husni Mubarak? Never. Saddam Husayn is in the same rank as Husni Mubarak. They embrace each other every day and fight together. Imagine a regime which Husni Mubarak fights; this means that this regime is against America. He, Husni Mubarak, fights the Iranian regime; this means that the latter is against America. Imagine a regime for which Husni Mubarak supports and fights; this means that this regime is with America and the Israelis. Husni Mubarak now fights on the side of the regime of Saddam Husayn. We are not stupid. We cannot be ruled by our sentiments. These are facts which should be said today.

Therefore, brothers, this confrontation must make us more determined to achieve our right to live. We have baptised our right to the Gulf of Sidra with blood. We have reaffirmed that the 32d parallel is the line of death. Actually we are prepared to die at this line. We have done so and this happened. It suffices that the American 6th Fleet was compelled to withdraw, dragging behind it its tail of disappointment, shame, and fatigue without achieving its aims. It was forced to cut short its exercises which were scheduled to go on until 1 April. Even if they return to challenge us we will challenge them. This is our right to live, whatever may happen. The struggle will continue until victory and until imperialism falls, and until the banners of freedom are raised everywhere in the world. [chants]

We, brothers, shall not be intimidated by the roars of the fleets of tyrant America because our forefathers and fathers were not intimidated by the roars of the fleets and guns of the then tyrant, Italy. They were martyred and they bequeathed to us glory and dignity. Today we live and the banners of freedom, pride, and honor flutter over our head. We will be martyred and we will fight and die so that we can leave for our grandchildren and children glory, pride and honor, so that they can live with freedom. The great Arab nation is a nation that cannot be vanquished and cannot be annihilated by a fleet, no matter how great this fleet may be. The armies of the Tartar and the Moguls and the armies of Europe were defeated and the Arab nation remained alive and glorious, defeating its enemies, becoming prosperous, and looking forward to its future.

Brothers, the roar of the American fleets will die down and the roar of the nations and the roar of the revolution will remain. The guns will be silenced. The shouts of freedom will remain, the shouts of those struggling for freedom. Even if we die, we will die with honor and pride. Glory for us and immortality for our martyrs. The struggle continues. We are prepared to die, brothers. [chants]

JANA Lists Cables of Support for Al-Qadhdhafi

LD281539 Tripoli JANA in English 1431 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 17, March 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The leader of the revolution has received more support telegrams condemning U.S. aggression on Sidra Gulf. The following movements, organizations, unions and forces' have stressed in their telegrams that they stand firmly by the Libyan Arab people in its courageous confrontation against U.S. aggression and arrogance.

1 - The Palestine National Salvation Front in Czechoslovakia.
2 - The Palestine Democratic Alliance.
3 - Palestine National Liberation Movement Fatah Al-Asifa' troops - South Lebanon.
4 - The Peoples' Committee in Mar al-Yas Camp.
5 - The Peoples Committee in Al-Musalakh and Nab'a.
6 - The People's Committee in Tel Al-Za'tar Camp.
7 - Secretariat of the Congresses Affairs in the Palestinian Arab General Peoples' Congress.
8 - General Union of Arab Women.
9 - The Revolution's Force Living in Benin.
10 - The Tunisian Workers' Movement in Sicily.
11 - The Moroccan Workers' Movement in Sicily.
12 - The Jordanian Student Movement in Sicily.
13 - The Palestinian Student Movement in Sicily.
14 - The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia.
15 - The General Union of Palestine Students, Poland Branch.
16 - The Chairman of the General Union of Kuwait Workers.
17 - The General Union of Workers of North Yemen.
18 - The Higher Preparatory Committee of the Association of Democratic Yemen Unions.
19 - The Islamic Movement in the Sudan.
20 - The Palestine National Salvation Front in Al-Jamahiriyah.
21 - Abdal-Fatah Ghanim, secretary-general of the Transitional Leadership of Palestine Liberation Front.
22 - Libyan-Denmark Friendship Society.
23 - The General Union of Sudan's Petroleum Workers.
24 - Al-Barari Firm for Exports and Imports - Khartoum.
25 - The Syrian Arab in Al-Zawiyah.
26 - Omar Mohammed al-Burj, member of National Council of Eritrea and representative of Eritrean Liberation Front - the unified organization in Al-Jamahiriyah.
27 - Issam al-Muhayiri, leader of the Syrian Social National [words indistinct] the Egyptian revolutionary force inside Egypt.
29 - [number as received] The General Union of Moroccan Students.
30 - The Kurdistan, Democratic Peoples' Party, Europe Branch.
31 - The Lebanese National Students, France Branch.
32 - The General Educational Peoples' Congress of Al-Jamahiriyah's Students.
33 - The Student Congress of Al-Jamahiriyah's Students in Romania.
34 - The Palestine Democratic Alliance.
35 - The General Union of Palestine Students, Al-Jamahiriyah Branch.
36 - The General Secretariat of Latin America Student Union.
37 - The Revolutionary Youth of Panama's Student Movement.
38 - The Italian Student Movement in Sicily.
39 - The Democratic Youth Association, Hungary, Budapest.
40 - The Pakistani Revolutionary Force - West Germany.
41 - The Pakistani Revolutionary Force in Al-Jamahiriyah.
42 - The Chadian Masses in Al-Jamahiriyah.
43 - The Bureau of the Islamic and International Call Society in the Republic of Maldives.
44 - The Bureau of the Islamic and International Call, Rome.
45 - The Italian Society of Muslims, Rome.
46 - The Islamic Defence Society, Ghana.
47 - 26th March Movement in Uruguay, Sweden.
48 - Mr. Andreas Fradis, Secretary-General of the Agriculturalists' Association in Cyprus.
49 - The One Arab Movement in U.K.
50 - The Union of Islamic Callers i.e. Who (Call for Others To Embrace Islam) in West France.
51 - The Egyptian National Progressive Movement.
52 - The Palestine National Liberation Movement.
53 - The National Revolutionary Unity in Guatemala.

Weinberger, Crowe Make 'Admissions' About Conflict

LD282347 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2005 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] About the truth of the Libyan Arab confrontation and the real reasons behind the forced withdrawal of the U.S. fleet: U.S. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger admitted that the United States acted in 35 states which claimed sovereignty over territorial waters and that Libya was the only country which confronted this U.S. policy. Weinberger admitted five direct clashes during the maneuvers. He frankly pointed out the existence of contradiction and constant changes in the assessment of the U.S. officials of the Libyan-U.S. confrontation.

Admiral Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for his part, gave new facts including a public admission of the combat competence of the Libyan Arab Forces. He literally said: It is important to say here that those events should be placed in their proper perspective, that is, Libya, at least from the point of equipment, has an ideal, commendable system. They have modern planes and modern weapon systems, particularly very advanced electronic systems. It has become clear that if confrontation continued, this would increase the risks and the uncertainty of the results.

The U.S. military official admitted that his forces used, for the first in the history of U.S. wars at sea, new military systems including the missile Harpoon and (?HARM). [as heard] These statements reveal several facts. The first is the seriousness of the confrontation which took place in the Mediterranean, forcing the U.S. aggressor to withdraw. The confrontation also gave a lesson to those who doubt Libyan competence and its ability to repel and deter. It exposes the falsity of official U.S. claims that U.S. hostile maneuvers in the area are mere routine naval exercises in international waters. In fact, it was an attempt at muscle-flexing and a test of strength. This is confirmed by the signal of the commander of the U.S. forces, namely, that the U.S. Navy used weapons for the first time in the history of the U.S. naval warfare against the Libyan Arab people.

U.S. Interests, Persons Considered Military Targets

LD281657 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1557 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The battle which raged off the Jamahiriyah shores was not a battle between the Arab people of the Jamahiriyah and the United States alone, but was an Arab battle against U.S. imperialism. The position of the Arab people of the Jamahiriyah in the battle was only that of the advance force on the line of contact.

Imperialism advanced on the Jamahiriyah people only because, in the Arab nation's struggle against imperialism and Zionism, it takes a distinguished position of confrontation in defense of Arab nationalism and the Palestine cause, and indeed, the future of the entire Arab existence.

The Arab triumph in the battle of Al-Jabal and the liberation of Beirut and in bringing down the 17 May agreement -- which is a source of pride for every Arab from the ocean to the Gulf -- was the result of the work of the Jamahiriyah, which was one of those directly involved in achieving this great historic feat. The Jamahiriyah, which creates pan-Arab epics and victories, cannot but meet with cohesion from the Arab masses as it faces up to imperialism. This cohesion can best be expressed by Arabs, from the ocean to the Gulf, coming out en masse in demonstrations of wrath demanding to storm every presence of the Americans in the region. This is the least they could do. The clash between the Arab nation and imperialism and Zionism has been raging for scores of years. The Arab nation, which has achieved glittering and shining victories and asserted its effective presence in the heart of all battles in the fifties and sixties, should not turn its back to the field of confrontation now that the fire of the confrontation has heated up.

The soaring columns of smoke filling the skies as a result of the blowing up of the interests, establishments and goals of the United States in the region fulfill the longings of the souls of the martyrs, our martyrs who have shed their blood to redeem pan-Arabism.

Everything American, be it an interest, goods, ship, plane or person, are military targets belonging to a hostile country which has declared war on the Arab nation. As the United States permits itself to strike against the Arabs, it is the right, indeed the duty, of the Arabs to strike at America and shake the entire area under its feet. Let the masses declare as of now, farewell to all safety and all sanctity of all that is American in the Arab homeland.

Oxford Group Threatens 'Suicide' Acts Against U.S.

LD300057 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1756 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Message of support for Al-Qadhdhafi by unidentified spokesman of Libyan "Revolutionary Force in Oxford Aerodrome, Britain" — live telephone talk]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Greetings to the Great Al-Fatih brother leader, the custodian of pan-Arabism, Colonel Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi:

The aggression perpetrated by America against the Arab Libyan heroic people, which does not fear imperialist fleets and aircraft, will be destroyed against the Gulf of Sidra. America will suffer a most severe defeat, a terrible defeat like the one it suffered in Vietnam. We will hit with an iron fist anyone, like dirty Reagan, contemplating aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

We, the revolutionary force, are prepared to become suicide squads against America and its arrogance. You people of 'Umar al-Muthtar [nationalist resistance figure killed by the Italians], rise! You history-maker! Rise, O you people of the Great Al-Fatih, challenging American terrorism. Revolutionary struggle continues forever.

[Signed] The Revolutionary Force in Oxford Aerodrome, Britain

1,000 Operations Per Day Against U.S., Zionists

LD282154 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2113 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Fedayeen operations being carried out by Aab fedayeen and suicide squads against imperialism and Zionism will blaze the trail to liberation and escalate the pan-Arab struggle to destroy imperialist arrogance.

These operations are a sacred struggle undertaken by an ill-treated people and supported by a nation which feels that its existence is not secure unless it is able to eliminate the Zionist invaders and the American arrogance.

From now on let the motto of the Arab masses be: One thousand fedayeen and suicide operations per day. The Arab masses in the Arab homeland and everywhere should be ready to epitomize this motto with suicide operations. It is only through this method that the destruction of Zionism can be achieved together with the eradication of the American imperialism. It is through this method that the will of the Arab masses will be imposed in establishing a united, single Arab Jamahiriyah state from the Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean. Thus, Arab society will be transformed into a Jamahiri society, with authority, wealth and arms in its hands.

Paper Says Anti-U.S. Acts Have Started

JN301923 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The Libyan newspaper *AL-FAJR AL-JADID* [New Dawn] today said that retaliatory operations against U.S. targets have started all over the world. The Libyan paper based this on an Italian report it published on the first page without elaborating on the name of the Italian news agency which disseminated the cable.

Further Details

JN310636 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The Libyan newspaper *AL-FAJR AL-JADID* has announced that retaliatory actions against U.S. targets throughout the world have started. The paper cited an operation that had been carried out against a U.S. officer in northern Italy and an attack against cars belonging to U.S. officials in the same place. *AL-FAJR AL-JADID* reported tight security measures in the U.S. naval base in San Diego, California. It said that U.S. naval and air bases throughout the world had received orders to tighten security measures for fear of possible attacks.

Spain Refuses U.S. Use of Bases for Aggression

LD281600 Tripoli JANA in English 1447 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Madrid, Rajab 17, March 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Spanish minister of foreign affairs has stated that his country refuses categorically to let USA Government use its military bases in Spain in launching an aggression against Al-Jamahiriyah. The Spanish minister has pointed out, after contacting his counterparts in West Europe, that his ministry has released a statement in this regard, announcing its rejection of the use of U.S. military bases in Spain to launch an aggression against Al-Jamahiriyah.

UN Discussion of U.S. 'Aggression' Continues

LD290324 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The UN Security Council continued its emergency session last evening. The emergency session is being held at the request of Malta and the Soviet Union to discuss U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah and the issue of peace and security in the Mediterranean region. In yesterday's morning session 12 representatives addressed the session; in the evening session 8 representatives addressed the session. The majority of the speakers condemned the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Gulf of Sidra.

Britain and France, however, confirmed their colonialist aggressive nature when their representatives to the UN Security Council launched a hostile campaign against the Jamahiriyah and supported the U.S. aggression. The Iranian representative then attacked the British, U.S. and French representatives.

International Basic People's Congresses Condemn U.S.

LD302026 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1920 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Mar (JANA) — The international basic people's congresses held emergency meetings in the municipalities of Tripoli, Sabha, Souk al-Jin, and Banghazi to discuss the U.S. aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah. The speakers in the international basic people's congresses during their emergency meetings, condemned the U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah. They also affirmed that this aggression is one directed against all the world's peace-loving peoples who struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and racism, and who support liberation causes throughout the world.

The international basic people's congresses greeted the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership for their brave and heroic stance in their resistance against the U.S. aggression.

PDRY Foreign Minister Arrrives for Talks

LD301444 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Yemen, and the accompanying delegation arrived today in Tripoli for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali gave a statement to JANA in which he said: Our visit to the Jamahiriyah falls within the fraternal visits between the two brotherly countries and is in line with the framework of consultations and the exchange of viewpoints about bilateral relations and developments on the Arab level. He added that this visit of ours expresses the stand of the Yemeni people, party and leadership with our brothers in Libya in the face of the U.S. aggression against Libyan waters and sovereignty. He said: I came to express the solidarity of Democratic Yemen with the Libyan Arab peoiple and their revolutionary leadership in their courageous challenge to U.S. aggression.

Sudanese Military Delegation Leaves Tripoli

LD292126 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1815 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this afternoon. Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, saw him off at Tripoli International Airport. A number of officers from the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and the Sudanese ambassador and other members of the Sudanese Embassy in the Jamahiriyah were also at the airport to see him off.

Lieutenant General Muhammad Khalil made a statement to JANA in which he expressed his admiration and that of his accompanying delegation for the victories of the Libyan Arab people over imperialism. He also added that this victory is considered as a victory of the Arab nation and a victory of all the peoples who defend their right and sovereignty on their own land. Lieutenant General Khalil also offered his warm congratulations to the militant people in the Jamahiriyah for their brilliant victory over the forces of injustice and aggression.

SUDAN

Defense Minister Criticizes Suspension of U.S. Aid

JN301608 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Mar (SUNA) — A senior Sudanese official has criticized the foul U.S. (?method) represented by Washington's interference in Sudan's internal affairs. Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, Transitional Military Council member and defense minister, accused the United States of seeking hegemony over Sudan and imposing its trusteeship upon it.

The defense minister was replying to the recent U.S. stand toward Sudan and to the pronouncement made by Charles Redman, U.S. State Department official spokesman, on cutting off U.S. aid to Sudan for receiving military aid from the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriyah — a pronouncement made within the framework of a new U.S. conspiratorial plan against Sudan and its popular revolution. In reply to the hostile U.S. stand, Defense Minister Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah said that the Sudanese people reject trusteeship regardless of its source and shape, indicating that Washington has the right to suspend aid to Sudan, but has no right to decide Sudan's foreign relations.

In an exclusive statement to the newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH* published today, the defense minister said the United States is not entitled to interfere in Sudan's close relations with the Libyan Jamahiriyah. He added that this U.S. behavior is considered an encroachment which Sudan does not accept under any circumstances. The defense minister denied U.S. accusations that the Libyan Jamahiriyah has taken part in combat action in southern Sudan. He pointed out that the Sudanese Air Force has received aid from the Jamahiriyah and [words indistinct].

Further Details

EA301856 Khartoum SUNA in English 1655 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Mar — Defence Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah has lashed out at the American policy towards Sudan, saying that the USA is meddling in Sudan's internal affairs and trying to impose its hegemony and patronage over Sudan. Lieutenant-General 'Abdallah, who is also member in the Transitional Military Council, reacting to an announcement by a spokesman for the U.S. State Department over halting of American aid to Sudan for the latter receiving of military [aid] from Libya, said the American action is a new U.S. plot against Sudan and its revolution. The minister's remarks appeared in the Khartoum daily *AL-SAHAFAH* today said [as received] that the Sudanese people reject all forms of patronage whatsoever its source. Washington has the right to cut off assistance to Sudan, but has no right to decide terms of relations that Sudan makes with any country. The newspaper said, quoting the defence minister, the USA has no right to meddle in Sudan's intimate relations with Libya. He said: Such American conduct is unacceptable for Sudan, he added.

On the other hand the minister denied the allegations over the involvement of Libyan forces in the fighting in southern Sudan between the government troops and the southern rebels of the SPLM, which is led by Colonel John Garang. The minister admitted that the Sudanese air forces have received the Libyan help. The Libyan help was essential for Sudan particularly after the USA cut off all military assistance to Sudan since the popular uprising that toppled the defunct regime in April last year, the daily said quoting 'Abdallah as saying in its issue today. Sudan will continue search for the alternative source of military [aid] as far as the alternative will not contradict Sudan's sovereignty and dignity and will not influence the process of decision making of Sudan, the daily said quoting him. 'Abdallah appealed to the Sudanese political forces to denounce the American behavior, arguing that silence towards the American allegations represents the first step in the way of being a satellite for Washington.

Siwar al-Dhahab: Nothing Will Impede Elections

EA301447 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, the TMC chairman and commander-in-chief of the people's Armed Forces, declared during a meeting today with officers and other ranks of the Khartoum area that the handover of power to the representatives of the people would take place on its fixed date.

His excellency then reviewed the tasks and duties of the transitional stage and the efforts made by the authorities — both military and civilian — to contain the effects of drought and desertification, reform the course of the Sudanese economy, and surmount the problem of the south through democratic channels.

His excellency stressed the national nature of the Armed Forces, saying their duties were to protect Sudan and assure its territorial integrity. His excellency praised the role of the people's Armed Forces in the current stage.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said he would not permit any quarter to impede the constituent assembly elections. He also emphasized continuing democratic dialogue to solve the country's national problems.

WESTERN SAHARA

People's Army Attacks Moroccan Forces

LD300755 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] According to a statement issued by the Saharan Ministry of Information, units of the Saharan People's Army have recently launched an attack against a Moroccan military base within the wall erected by the Moroccan regime in the (?Damsai) area.

The Saharan statement said that as a result of this attack, 19 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 27 others wounded. Large quantities of military hardware and ammunition were also seized.

Further Details

LD310218 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The Moroccan-Saharan war — The Saharan fighters have carried out 76 operations against about 20 Moroccan positions entrenched behind their system of walls. The Saharan Ministry of Information pointed out that these operations were carried out from 11 to 23 March. Twenty-five Moroccan soldiers were put out of action, 10 of whom were killed.

ETHIOPIA

Delegation Departs for Bulgarian CP Congress

EA301741 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Emmanuel Amde Michael has stated that the 13th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress, due to open next Wednesday [2 April], is expected to assess the country's political, economic, and social progress, and endorse the 9th 5-Year Plan. This is what the WPE Central Committee Politburo member and minister of law and justice, Comrade Emmanuel Amde Michael, said at Bole International Airport prior to departing for Sofia at the head of a 4-member WPE delegation to attend the congress.

Comrade Emmanuel said that as well as assessing the country's general development, the congress will draft a party and government action plan and program for international relations. He pointed that as a result of the successful and comprehensive relations between revolutionary Ethiopia and Bulgaria, joint economic and development programs were being implemented.

He added that his delegation's participation in the congress reflects the strength of bilateral relations.

The team will engage in useful exchanges of ideas with party members and representatives of various communist and workers parties attending the congress.

SOMALIA

New Opposition Leader Interviewed

MB271733 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 27 Mar 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Somali opposition movement, SSDF [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia], based in Ethiopia, has a new leader. The SSDF has been in considerable disarray. Its former chairman, Abdullahi Yusuf, was ousted last year after shootouts in Dire Dawa. He was replaced by a temporary chairman, Muhammad Abshya.

But now the SSDF has elected Dr Hasan Ali Mireh to take over. He is in London at the moment. Robin White asked him if he was a unanimous choice:

[Begin recording][Mireh] Yes, I was. I was the unanimous choice of the congress.

[White] And what's happened to the interim chairman, Muhammad Abshya?
[Mireh] Muhammad Abshya personally declined. I was one of his strongest supporters, but he himself personally declined to take the chair.

[White] Why was that?
[Mireh] Well, I think he had personal reasons of his own.

[White] Is it because he couldn't get enough votes to support him?
[Mireh] Not at all, not at all. I think he had the majority of votes. There was no competition at all. He happens to be a very personal friend of mine and [words indistinct] you know, could verify that.

[White] And he will support your leadership.
[Mireh] Of course he did. [as heard]

[White] Now, what you are going to do with the former leader of your movement, Abdullahi Yusuf?
[Mireh] Well, the congress decided (?at Dire) to extend the amnesty to all SSDF prisoners and others held in detention without specifying particular names and I think this has to be executed by the Central Committee and by the Executive Committee.

[White] Will he be released from jail?
[Mireh] Well, I hope so. It is not a matter of my personal decision, but I hope the decision of the congress has to be put into effect. [end recording]

UGANDA

NRA Forces Capture Arua, Cross Nile, Enter Moyo

EA291052 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] The town of Arua has been liberated by troops of the mobile division of the NRA [National Resistance Army] without any resistance. At the same time a spokesman of the Ministry of Defense has also announced that in the central sector NRA forces has crossed the River Nile and entered the town of Moyo.

Further Details

AB291547 Paris AFP in English 1535 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Kampala, March 29 (AFP) — Official Uganda radio said on Saturday that troops of the National Resistance Army (NRA) had taken the north-western town of Arua, the last major centre still in the hands of remnants of the former military regime. A radio news flash announcing the capture of the town, which is the capital of West Nile Province, did not say when it took place. Arua is the tribal homeland of former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, whose rule between 1971 and 1979 became synonymous with human rights abuses. A Uganda radio official said that the news of the fall of Arua had been telephoned to the radio newsroom by President Yoweri Museveni himself.

The fall of the town means that the war waged by the NRA since February 1981 is virtually over. Only the small trading centers of Koboko and Yumbe, a few miles north of Arua, now remain to be captured before the NRA can legitimately claim to control all the towns and urban centers in the country.

Uganda radio also announced that the NRA had entered Moyo, the main town in Moyo District, which borders Sudan. It gave no further details, however.

Museveni Declares War Over

EA311046 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has officially announced the end of the liberation war after five years of struggle to restore peace and democracy in the country. He told a distinguished gathering of Cabinet ministers, senior government officials, religious leaders and a cross-section of Ugandans who attended an Easter Sunday service at State House Entebbe yesterday that all the towns in the country are now under the NRA. He told the congregation that the NRM is extremely happy to join their brothers and sisters after five years of disruption.

The president said the main task now facing the NRM Government after pushing bad elements out of the country is to unite the entire population and install a government for the people unlike past regimes which were destabilizing the nation. But he stressed that the plan is not only to eradicate armed criminals but also to clean all government institutions. He disclosed that action has already been taken in some public (? organs). President Museveni added that now the war is over the government is going to embark on the economic recovery program. He said short nad medium term program are being studied in depth.

Shooting in Kampala Mars Easter Festival

AB311034 Paris AFP in English 1019 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Kampala, March 31 (AFP) — Sporadic small arms fire broke out in the Ugandan capital Kampala late on Sunday, marring what would otherwise have been the most peaceful Easter festival in the East African country in more than a decade.

There was no immediate official explanation for the shooting, which lasted for more than 30 minutes in the city centre and in the southern suburbs.

Thousands of people had flocked into Christian churches throughout the country on Saturday for the traditional Easter midnight mass, taking advantage of the improved security situation since President Yoweri Museveni came to power in January.

CAR

Deaths in Bangui Air Crash Increase to 31

AB301344 Paris AFP in French 1323 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Bangui, 30 Mar (AFP) — According to a latest report, the accident of the French Jaguar plane which crashed last Thursday on a populous Bangui district, has left 31 people dead. According to official CAR sources, several people have died in the hospital following their injuries, thus raising the latest figure which put the number of casualties at 25 dead and about 30 injured.

CHAD

Further Reportage on Failed Harbe-Goukouni Meeting

GUNT Confirms Goukouni Absence

AB281905 Paris AFP in French 1730 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 28 Mar (AFP) — Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, armed opposition to the Ndjamena regime), will not come to Congo to meet with President Hissein Habre, Facho Balaam, the leader of the GUNT delegation currently visiting Brazzaville, confirmed on Friday. (?The leader) of the delegation informed the Congolese minister of foreign affairs, Antoine Ndinga-Oba, about the decision during discussions held shortly before noon, local time (1100 GMT).

The Habre-Goukouni meeting, the sine die postponement of which had been announced on Friday too by a GUNT spokesman in Paris, was to take place within the framework of the reconciliation mission that the Congolese head of state, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, has been assigned by the OAU.

In fact, the GUNT had agreed last February to the principle of a reconciliation meeting with the "Ndjamena group," but the situation has considerably changed since then, Dr Balaam, GUNT "minister" of external relations explained to the press.

GUNT Seeks Talks Postponement

AB282147 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Facho Balaam, the rebel GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] foreign minister today requested a postponement of the peace talks scheduled to take place this weekend in Loubomo between Goukouni Oueddei and Chadian President Hissein Habre. Mr Balaam stated in Brazzaville that despite the discretion requested by GUNT, there was too much noise about the proposed summit meeting.

Diouf, Sassou-Nguesso Urge Reconciliation

AB290816 Paris AFP in French 0718 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 29 Mar (AFP) — Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal, and current OAU chairman, and Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Congolese head of state, launched an appeal on Friday evening in Brazzaville for the reconciliation of the "sons of Chad", following the postponement of the Habre-Goukouni meeting which had been scheduled for that very day in the Congolese capital.

In a communique the two heads of state noted "with regret that Goukouni Oueddei (leader of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] armed opposition to the Ndjamena regime) had, in spite of his earlier promise to participate unconditionally in a meeting "with Hissein Habre who was in Brazzaville, failed to honor the OAU-sponsored meeting. The two presidents "expressed regret at the fact that the sons of Chad had let an opportunity to solve their problems go by."

A GUNT delegation led by its minister of external relations, Dr Facho Balaam, announced in Brazzaville on Friday afternoon that his president, Goukouni Oueddei, would not participate in the reconciliation meeting.

Diouf, Habre End Visits

AB290850 Paris AFP in French 0804 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 29 Mar (AFP) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, and Chadian President Hissein Habre, are scheduled to leave Brazzaville on Saturday, after vainly awaiting the arrival of Goukouni Oueddei, leader of the Transitional National Union Government, (armed opposition to the Ndjamena regime) to attend the OAU-sponsored meeting on reconciliation in Chad. Mr Diouf, who is also the current OAU chairman, and the Chadian head of state, who arrived in Brazzavile on Thursday, issued a joint communique with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso in which they blamed Goukouni Oueddei for the failure of this meeting, which the Congolese president had been charged by the OAU to organize.

Habre Hold News Conference

AB301142 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Summary from poor reception] "The head of state, Comrade Hissein Habre, is expected to end his visit to the Congolese capital today. During his tay in that country, the head of state held meetings with his Congolese and Senegalese counterparts. The president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre, held discussions on the current problems affecting the world as well as on the Chadian-Libyan conflict with Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Abdou Diouf. The concern of the Government of the Third Republic, and which has been reaffirmed on several occasions, is to make national reconciliation one of the cornerstones of its policy. This policy has yielded fruit when one remembers that several Chadians who yesterday were opponents, have returned to their country. However, there are still some people, blinded by the petrol-dinars, refuse to reason and continue to persist in their position as mercenaries in order to destabilize Chad. Public opinion was that Goukouni would go to the Congolese capital to shake the hand of friendship extended to him, but once again, Al-Qadhdhafi's puppet refused to make the trip for reasons that should satisfy the colonel of *Green Book* fame.

Before leaving Brazzaville, President Hissein Habre said this morning at a news confernece that the lesson to be drawn from the failure of this meeting is that it is of no use to hold discussions with puppets. He reaffirmed that the right interlocutor to hold discussions with is the leader of the Islamic Legion, that is Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who prevented Goukouni from making the trip to Brazzaville. Now, here is an excerpt from the news conference of the president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre:

[Begin recording] We are aware that Libya is opposed to all peace moves for the simple reason that these are against its annexionist plans. Therefore, it was not in Libya's interests that the Brazzaville meeting take place. It was therefore necessary to torpedo the meeting." "It is regrettable that this Brazzaville meeting could not take place. What is important is the lesson we should draw from this failure." "We believed that the lessons to be drawn is that it serves no purpose holding discussions with puppets, with people of the Islamic Legion. We should hold discussions with the leader of the Islamic Legion and not with puppets." "The OAU has no mediating role. The only thing we will ask the OAU is that the organization should assume its responsibilities and urge the Libyans to leave Chad. That is the only issue that will henceforth be worth discussing by the OAU. It is the only question that can now be discussed." [end recording]

Habre Returns Home

AB301235 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre, and the large delegation that accompanied him, returned to Ndjamena late last night, more precisely at 2200, from Brazzaville where he paid a visit at the invitation of the current chairman of the OAU, Abdou Diouf and the president of the People's Republic of Congo, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso. The visit was to participate in a roundtable conference of reconciliaiton with the opposition.

Ndjamena Issues 'Press Communique'

AB301126 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 30 Mar 86

["Press Communique issued following the visit of Presidents Abdou Diouf and Hissein Habre to the People's Republic of Congo" on 27-28 March — recorded, read by Congolese Foreign Minister Antoine Ndinga-Oba.]

[Text] The international community and in particular African opinion, can recall that the OAU conference of heads of state and government, at its 21st ordinary session in Addis Ababa from 18 through 20 July 1985, adopted Resolution (?63) on Chad, under which the continental organization renewed the mandate given to the president of the People's Republic of Congo to pursue the search for peace and national reconciliation in Chad, in close cooperation with the current chairman of the OAU. In implementing this resolution, the Congolese Government continued efforts it had made earlier, by making several contacts with all the parties concerned, with the view to organizing a meeting of national reconciliation, which is the basis for a lasting peace in Chad, and for the unity and the territorial integrity of that brotherly country.

Efforts were made in close cooperation with his excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and current chairman of the OAU. Thus, after receiving the assurances of the Government of the Republic of Chad and the GUNT as to their effective participation in a meeting in Congo without any precondition and under the auspices of the OAU, the Congolese head of state, his excellency Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, sent invitations to his excellency Hissein Habre, president of the Republic of Chad, and to Goukouni Oueddei, president of the GUNT, for a meeting under his chairmanship on 28 March 1986 in Brazzaville, in the presence of the OAU chairman. On 27 March 1986, his excellency Hissein Habre, head of state of Chad, arrived in Brazzaville as scheduled. At the same time, his excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and OAU chairman, arrived in the Congolese capital. On 28 March 1986, the date agreed upon for the meeting, the OAU chairman and the Congolese head of state noted unfortunately that Goukouni Oueddei, president of the GUNT, despite his promise to participate in the proposed meeting without any preconditon, did not honor the invitation and this situation made the holding of the meeting impossible. The OAU chairman and the president of the Peoples' Republic of Congo expressed happiness at the presence of Hissein Habre, president of the Republic of Chad, in Brazzaville. They regretted that once again, the Chadian sons have missed an opportunity to find a final solution by themselves to the conflict which has torn their country, ravaged by so many years of fraticidal fighting and foreign interferences.

On behalf of Africa, they called on all sons of Chad to demonstrate (?national conscientiousness) that will, at long last, enable them to save their country by themselves. The OAU chairman and the president of the Peoples' Republic of Congo, reiterated the OAU's constant desire to help the sons of Chad find a lasting political solution to their tragedy, a solution which must first be achieved through the patriotic and sincere commitment of the Chadians themselves.

Issued in Brazzaville on 28 March 1986.

GUNT Issues Communique

AB291908 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1830 GMT 29 Mar 86

["Press communique" from the Presidency of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] on 29 March in Fada]

[Text] The Presidency of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] makes it a point to inform the national and international community that the failure of the reconciliation meeting of 28 March 1986 in Brazzaville is to be entirely blamed on those who (?endorse) France's imperialism (?which wants) to imposed the Ndjamena tyrant on the Chadian people. The GUNT (?has always respected) the many previous peace talks. It has always been present either through its leader or through a delegation of high-ranking officials.

First, in November 1980 the GUNT was at the Lagos meeting which was attended by five African heads of state, namely Presidents Eyadema of Togo, Sekou Toure of Guinea, Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, Jawara of Gambia, and Mathieu Kerekou of Benin. The GUNT president took part in that peace meeting which the FAN leader, Hissein Habre, boycotted.

Second, at the invitation of the then current OAU chairman, his excellency Mengistu Haile-Mariam, the GUNT president was once again at the peace meeting in January 1984. Unfortunately, Hissein Habre boycotted that meeting over protocol arrangements.

Third, in October 1984, the Ndjamena delegation deliberately (?caused the failure) of the Brazzaville technical, preparatory conference by demanding the recognition of the legality and legitimacy [word indistinct] of the Ndjamena government.

It is clear that the principal obstacle to peace in Chad is Hissein Habre, the FAN (?leader). In Brazzaville, he posed the precondition for the holding of the meeting that he be recognized as a head of state.

The Presidency of the GUNT emphasizes that France's military intervention in Chad in violation of the OAU Charter is an obstacle to peace efforts in Chad. The latest cooperation agreement between the Republic of Chad and the French Republic was signed in 1976 between Former President Malloun and the then French prime minister and now France's cohabitation Prime Minister, Jacques Chirac. During the negotiations that preceded, the defense agreement was rejected by the Chadian side and replaced by a technical assistance agreement. This consequently precluded any military interventions such as Manta and Epervier operations.

Consequently, it is the GUNT'S right to demand a clear condemnation of the French neocolonial interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign African states and member of the OAU. The immediate withdrawal of the French troops (?is now) a precondition for a peace solution as peace is the essential aim of everyone. The GUNT is ready for a historic compromise, but not for a compromising solution.

The GUNT represents the legal and legitimate power in Chad based on a national consensus imbeded in the historic Lagos Accords of 21 August 1979. It was then recognized by the OAU at its Nairobi summit in 1981. The GUNT is now, as it has always been, ready to attend any reconciliation meeting with the Ndjamena group in order to find a solution to the Chadian conflict without any condition [words indistinct].

Issued at Fada on 29 March 1986
Signed, the GUNT president

Habre Seen Scoring Points

AB301900 Paris AFP in French 1236 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 30 Mar (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre has just scored a point in the conflict between himself and Goukouni Oueddei by coming to Brazzaville to meet his main opponent there. Whereas the leader of the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] made a last-minute decision not to turn up, he has shown his good will, observers in Brazzaville point out.

Zairian television monitored in Brazzaville reflected this sentiment to which most people subscribe, by stating that it is Goukouni who is the loser "because the absent are always in the wrong..."

The present state of forces is such that no side seems to be able to impose any military solution. Thus Congolese radio recalled on Sunday that Congolese head of state Denis Sassou-Nguesso, mandated by the OAU to mediate (?in the conflict), had said last month in Ouagadougou, while he was preparing this abortive meeting, that no military solution would bring a lasting peace to Chad.

This meeting would have constituted a success for President Sassou-Nguesso who would then have been able to bolster his prestige at the diplomatic level as well as increase his domestic popularity.

The Chadian people are the great losers in the failure of Brazzaville, a Congolese radio commentator also pointed out. In any case, President Sassou-Nguesso's mediation seems to have ended for good, observers add, and if the next OAU summit wants him to resume his reconciliation efforts, then it should outline a new form these efforts should take.

Hissein Habre, whose recognition as Chadian head of state by his peers enabled him to reaffirm his legitimacy, henceforth states that the only thing the OAU will discuss concerning Chad will be how to obtain the departure of the Libyans from his territory.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Closes CEAO, Liptako-Gourma Summits

AB281615 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Address by Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara at the closing session of the heads of state summits of the CEAO and Liptako-Gourma Authority in Ouagadougou on 27 March — recorded]

[Excerpts] First of all, with the permission of heads of state, nonmembers of the Liptako-Gourma [Integrated Development Authority], present here, I would like to say a word about this organization, which is not well enough known, but whose activities are of much interest to three states in particular, three landlocked states, three states that are linked together — Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso. The presence at this moment of these heads of state, nonmembers of the authority, represents to us a testimony and moral support to this action which we initiated when the drought and the multiple difficulties poignantly drew our attention to the need to unite in order to better survive. I have high hopes that all, or at least some of them, will join us without delay. [applause] Messrs Presidents, I am embarrassed to have to end what we began yesterday or the day before with much joy and happiness, but alas good things also have to end, and we will have to conclude. I would like to say that our community, the CEAO has regained vitality and dynamism. Our community has regained hope, through the willing disposition of each of you and through the quality of our deliberations. The results which were presented a while ago in the final communique, partly — and only partly — translates what we are determined to do henceforth for the CEAO. Its virtues, its competence, its capabilities are now well established, and its development, its progressive enlargement — for now we have gone from six to seven members — is also a testimony of the interest that other African countries increasingly give to our CEAO.

Concerning the FOSIDEC [Solidarity and Intervention Fund for the Economic Development of the Community] issue, our victory over the theft case has been to affirm the collegiality, the solidarity of seven states, seven states which are determined to vigorously combat this practice that we denounce today, and which [words indistinct] delight to describe as the Diawara affair. This has been a victory, because as you know, some people have taken contradictory positions by supposing and trying to take advantage of what could have been contradictions between us. Alas, for them and fortunately for us, there has been total understanding. In short, we have reaffirmed our conviction, our faith that the People's Revolutionary Tribunals should go all out and against all odds look for all those who have stolen, to serve as a lesson to those who have the intention of doing so, and to bring back here 6 and 1/2 billion [CFA francs] if time allows us to recover what is left. [applause].

Our meetings have been successful, and we are very satisfied with it, thanks to the participation of these numerous invited guests who agreed to come to Ouagadougou, who agreed to come and witness together with us what is being built for tomorrow. We express our gratitude to them all on behalf of the 40 million inhabitants of the CEAO. We thank them for their contributions and their efforts as well as what they will do for us in the future, because the CEAO needs important partners. We have been able to achieve these results thanks especially to you gentlemen, the heads of state.

Moreover, I would like to congratulate and thank President Felix Houphouet-Boigny who agreed to come here to Ouagadougou [applause] more than 15 years, I think, after leaving our country when, it was said, he swore not to come back here again [laughter and applause]. But we have been able to bring back President Houphouet-Boigny, and here he is. We have brought him here to tell him that we know that in 1946, an impertinent and troublesome African, irrespectful of white men, [applause] had the occasion to make some particularly harsh and fiery statements. That African drew the sources of his energy, the strength of his fight from here in Burkina Faso. That is why, just as water always returns to its source, and just as a bird must perch however high it flies, so can President Houphouet-Boigny not afford not to come back to Burkina Faso.[applause] I therefore thank him for all that he has done for the CEAO, for the ANAD [Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement], for all the support he gave us, and I ask him to transmit to the brotherly people of Ivory Coast the friendly sentiments of the revolutionary people of Burkina Faso. Thank you President Houphouet-Boigny [applause].

Finally, I address myself to Drissa Keita, our brother and friend. I would like to congratulate him for his high ideals at a time when his country decides to recall him, certainly for higher functions. I would like to congratulate him. I would especially like to mention that some time ago, a dark and said atmosphere reigned over relations between the man Drissa Keita and Burkina Faso. But, althouth we cannot say that we will not face other difficulties tomorrow or the day after, we can affirm today that we are capable of overcoming everything that pits us against an African brother. And this is why we have decided, here in Burkina Faso, sovereignly, to temporarily lift the measures taken against Drissa Keita; this is why we allowed him to come and take part in these deliberations. But we will go further. [applause] Drissa Keita is our brother and friend, because in order not to contradict ourselves, we should remember that we declared here in Ouagadougou on 3 January [1986] that each Burkinabe should have a Malian as friend. Drissa Keita is at home, he is the friend of all Burkinabes. [applause]

TPR Resumes Hearing in CEAO Embezzlement Case

AB281745 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpt] It is now very clear. The TPR [People's Revolutionary Tribunal] is competent to hear the case [of Mohamed Diawara] and the bandits will have to pay for their acts. That decision was also a victory for the 11th summit of the CEAO. In the meantime, the hearing at the 15th session of the TPR resumed this morning at the Palace of Justice in Ouagadougou, with the case of Diawara being mentioned. Concerning this morning's hearing, here is the report by correspondent Daba Sirene:

[Sirene] Well, Francis Kabore, we must say that there were two highlights today, the third day of the hearing of the 15th session of the Ouagadougou TPR: the appearance of the principal accused persons of the CEAO, as the 11th summit of the organization decided, and the pleadings of Counselor Passire. Counselor Passire, the defense counsel of Kabore Yousouf in the Air Afrique airline case, said in his pleadings that there was not enough evidence to convict his client who, it will be recalled, is being accused of embezzling — with the complicity of six other colleagues — 30.45 million CFA francs belonging to the Air Afrique multinational airline. According to Counselor Passire, there was insufficient proof because the plantiff, which is Air Afrique, could not determine the total amount of money said to have been embezzled, as he required of the company to do. He said the parts played by every one of the accused, should have been determined. The defense counsel therefore called on the tribunal to acquit his client or to give him a symbolic sentence.

Defendants Silent, Trial Adjourns

AB301157 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] The 15th session of the Ouagadougou People's Revolutionary Tribunal [TPR] resumed at the Ouagadougou law courts on the case of the CEAO's [West African Economic Community] 6 billion [CFA francs]. Here is a report on this morning's session by Daba Siakaley:

[Begin Siakaley recording] When Moussa Ngom, ex-secretary general of the CEAO, warmly shook hands with his old schoolmate of the William Ponty Teachers School, Pharmacist Paul Balkouma of the Pharmacie du Sud of Ouagadougou, most people in the hall of the law courts this morning thought that Moussa Ngom was perhaps going to change his method of defense by breaking his silence at last. But no, he simply thanked his friend for his warm gesture. Paul Balkouma got up from the public section of the court, went to take the microphone and pleaded with his childhood friend to break his silence and begin to talk. But Moussa Ngom maintained his position of not say anything, contenting himself with recalling the statement he made yesterday that he had nothing to say to anyone at any level, not even heads of state, and that he is waiting for the verdict.

This silent attitude was also adopted by Moussa Diakite, former director of the FOSIDEC [Solidarity and Intervention Fund for the Development of the Community], who is also indicted over the disappearance of more than 6 billion in CEAO funds. The court then made it clear to Moussa Ngom that it was prepared to hear him from beginning to end, that it did not intend to sentence him at all cost, but to judge him on the basis on objective information. In addition, the court felt that the tears shed by the accused yesterday were manifest signs that something is hurting him to the heart, hurting his manly dignity. In spite of everything, Moussa Ngom did not change his position.

Diawara, on his part, recalled that he is still full of the spirit of collaboration which he has shown toward all the judicial authorities with which he has had to deal so far, but he reiterated his request to be assisted by his lawyer, Mr Demba Diallo of the Bamako Bar, who is to arrive in Ouagadougou this very afternoon. Diawara said he wants the truth to be laid bare because, in his view, there has neither been embezzlement nor misappropriation but simply a machination against him, and that the funds, which have not disappeared as it is believed, must be restored to the CEAO.

Moussa Diakite's defense lawyers, the CEAO lawyers, and the court attorneys had some heated exchanges on the implication of Diakite's silence which, for the plaintiffs, hinders clarification of the dark spots of the affair and will result in judgment being rendered on the basis of documentary evidence. In short, there has been little change since yesterday, and the court has adjourned until tomorrow morning, no doubt, to hear Diawara's lawyer, Mr Demba Diallo, on whom the rest of this trial depends. [end recording]

CAPE VERDE

AFP Reports Oliver Tambo Arrival For Talks

AB281935 Paris AFP in French 1314 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Praia, 28 Mar (AFP) — Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC — anti-apartheid movement banned in South Africa) was received in audience on Friday in Praia by Cape Verdian head of state Aristides Pereira, it was learned from official sources. Mr Tambo arrived in Cape Verde on Thursday evening from Cuba where he was received by the Cuban president. Mr Tambo is on a visit of undisclosed duration and purpose. He has already met several members of Cape Verde's only party, the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAIVC).

During the past 2 years, Cape Verde has hosted several meetings arranged with the aim of finding solutions to the problems of southern Africa. President Pereira who recently paid a visit to southern Africa, said upon his return to Praia that he would continue his efforts to find a solution to these problems.

Calls for Sanctions Against RSA

AB290909 Paris AFP in English 0753 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Praia, 29 Mar (AFP) — African countries should impose sanctions against South Africa within the limits of their capabilities, ANC President Oliver Tambo stated on Friday during a visit to Cape Verde.

During a press conference following a 1 and 1/2 hour discussion with Cape Verdian head of state Aristides Pereira, Mr Tambo felt that a country such as Cape Verde, where South African planes stop over, will destroy its economy by imposing severe sanctions.

In spite of the stopovers of South African planes, Mr Tambo explained, Cape Verde remains in solidarity with the struggle launched by nationalists in southern Africa, as its president reiterated recently during a tour in this region.

The ANC president felt that countries like United States, Great Britain, FRG, Japan, Italy and France will not accept to apply mandatory economic sanctions against Pretoria during the UN conference on sanctions against South Africa scheduled to take place in Paris next June.

To conclude, he affirmed that the recent lifting of martial law in South Africa was a gesture meant for its allies and investors and did not mean an improvement in the situation.

Mr Tambo arrived in Cape Verde on Friday evening from Cuba.

GHANA

Libyan Stand Against 'U.S. Aggression' Praised

AB301535 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpt] A symposium has been held in Accra to mark the 2d anniversary of the Green Book Study Club. The symposium had the theme: Africa's Underdevelopment — Reasons and Solutions. It was also to celebrate Libya's courageous stand against U.S. aggression in the Gulf of Sidra, the 16th anniversary of the withdrawal of British troops from Libya, and Ghana's 29th independence anniversary.

In his opening address, the secretary to the Libyan People's Bureau, ('Abdallah Mujahidin) said the Western news media have tried to falsify events in the Gulf of Sidra. He reported that Libya shot down three American planes and noted that this fact is being played down by these media. Mr (Mujahidin) maintained that the gulf is Libyan territory and the people of Libya will continue to defend it. He reminded the United States of its defeat in Vietnam and Cuba, and said it will suffer a similar deafeat in Libya.

Radio Commentary

AB292030 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Kwesi Amoako commentary]

[Text] The Reagan regime disputes the Libyan claim of a 200-mile territorial waters covering the Gulf of Sidra. [Sentence as received] The American challenge of the Libyan claim is clearly spurious, and the Americans know that. The fact is that the United States is only using the Gulf incident for a much larger aim. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is one man the Americans would like to see disappear from the earth. And in working towards that objective, they seem to have a strategy of pushing him into spending the bulk of his country's resources on defense and security with the hope that in that event Al-Qadhdhafi will not be left with enough resources to cater for the everyday needs of his people. They calculate that when the Libyan people begin to feel the pinch of deprivation, they will rise up against Al-Qadhdhafi. In other words, the Reagan administration is hoping to create, by military and economic pressure, conditions that will lead the Libyan masses to accomplish on their own what the CIA and other overt American pressures have not been able to achieve, that is, to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi.

The U.S. Administration is no doubt encouraged in this calculation by the continuing fall in oil prices, oil being the most important foreign exchange earner for Libya. But even the most casual visitor to Libya cannot fail to be impressed by the solid base of the Libyan regime. Any hope that Al-Qadhdhafi will be overthrow soon or that military and economic presssures will hasten the collapse of his regime is woefully misplaced. Right now, Al-Qadhdhafi is very popular among his people and for very good reasons.

The majority of the people of Libya have lived through the experiences of the past and are living through the conditions of the present. They know the Libya that was and the Libya that has grown out of the Al-Fateh Revolution of September 1969. They are able to compare and contrast. Within living memory they have lived through a period when Libya belonged to King Iddriss and his British, American friends, and Italian friends. Today, thanks to the Al-Fateh Revolution, the people of Libya find that they have a country that they can call their own.

Before the coming of Al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan revolution, the motorcar, for example, was not in the reach of the ordinary Libyan. King Iddriss and his cronies were content to keep the majority of Libyans as wanderers in the desert. Today the situation is very different. No longer does the Libyan feel like a stranger in his own God-given land. There is complete contentment among the people. The ordinary Libyan is now better dressed and better fed. The scattered shanties made of used corrugated iron sheets that used to house the Libyans at the countryside have been shoved aside and in their place new settlements have been built with all modern amenities to house the former dwellers of the shanties. And this has happened not only in the countryside but also in the cities. The Al-Fateh Revolution has brought real changes in the lives of the Libyan people and they are not likely to forget so soon what they have gained.

Oil has brought considerable wealth to the country, but the extremes of wealth and poverty that is [as heard] so characteristic of most Third World countries in possession of oil wealth is inexistent in Libya, so that the people of Libya now really feel like masters in their own home and beneficiaries of the national wealth. In the present situation, it will really be difficult for any foreign power to instigate the Libyans against their leadership. One only has to get the feel of the prevailing anti-American feeling in that country to come to this conclusion. The people are so completely loyal to Al-Qadhdhafi and that is natural because they are anxious to keep what they now hold.

There are those who, looking at the present crisis between Libya and U.S. from the outside, wonder if Libya can face the awesome military machine of the United States in any military confrontation. The lessons of Vietnam are enough to show that there is nothing that can stand in the way of a determined people. The Vietnamese successfully defied the might of the American military machine: so did the Cambodians. All that they needed to succeed was determination and a commitment to the national cause. The Libyan people are today a determined people. They are determined to resist any attempt to drag them back into the Dark Ages and into servitude to any foreign power. And they are prepared meaningfully to maintain this position. Happily for them, they have the support of the progressive forces in the world in their resistance against imperialism.

GRAPHIC Says Exercise Threatens Peace

AB311039 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* writes on the need for world peace. The paper says the task of ensuring that this year, 1986, designated as International Year by the United Nations, becomes a reality depends on all people of the world. The *GRAPHIC* identifies certain diabolical policies from the political kitchens of the United States as dangerous to world peace. For example, the procative U.S. military exercise in the Gulf of Sidra against Libya last week and the U.S. continued backing for the Contra-rebels to fight the Nicaraguan Government. The paper writes that these wicked intentions of President Reagan cannot be hidden behind baseless excuses of fighting terrorism or checking the spread of communism.

It it quite obvious that Reagan wants to throw the world into a nuclear holocaust. The *GRAPHIC* reminds Mr Reagan that history has numerous examples to show that no amount of intimidation can stop a determined people from pursuing the path they have chosen. It is in this vein that the paper pleads with everybody on this globe that it takes two to make war. Hence, if the world wants peace, no nation, no matter her size, should provoke her neighbor as Reagan has consistently been doing to Brother Al-Qadhdhafi.

The *GRAPHIC* continues that the defeat of the United States by Libya suggests that Mr Reagan must sit up and reflect after whether it pays to be a bully. It concludes that the world needs peace.

Radio Sees Western Media, CIA, MI-5 Collaboration

AB301700 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Mar 86

[David Anarglateh commentary]

[Text] The clever way the Western media, especially the BBC, handled the first news about the arrest of the Panamanian ship carrying 6 tons of arms and mercenaries on their way to attack Ghana, is another example of how these media are always available to be used by their countries' espionage agencies to achieve their diabolical aims. It is recalled that the first BBC World News headline about the incident said the arms being carried in a ship bearing the Ghana flag were destined for Nicaraguan rebels. This had the effect of castigating Ghana as anti-sandinista when, in fact, the contrary is the truth. And even though the truth came out later on Radio Ghana, the damage had already been done, because it seemed that in this information business the first to be heard is always the truth.

This is especially so in the case of many Ghanaians who think wrongly that everything on BBC or VOA is the gospel truth. Now, for other examples of the close collaboration of the Western media with the CIA and British intelligence MI-5, and so on.

Last year, 11 July, to be precise, the VOA and the BBC dramatically broadcast a report that Michael Soussoudis and Sharon Scranage, who works for the CIA, had been arrested when the latter was about to pass information to the Ghanaian authorities on CIA agents in Ghana. These media must have been tipped off by the U.S. State Department or the CIA itself, as a way of ensuring that their agents in Ghana would run away before the Ghana authorities caught up with them.

Then take the South Korean plane disaster of 1983. It has now been established that the Americans knew for several hours that the plane had strayed off course into Soviet airspace, but they failed to warn it off. Or did they deliberately guide it into the wrong position in the first place? And it is also known that a U.S. spy plane answering to the same description was also operating in that area at the time. Anyway, the Soviets shot the Korean plane down with the loss of over 200 lives, and the result was that the Western press whipped up anti-Soviet propaganda which enabled many hitherto reluctant Western countries to agree to the stationing of the American cruise and Pershing nuclear missiles on their territories. The Western media had done their duty. There is no more any doubt that the Western media are a faithful tool for their countries' foreign policy objectives.

Before the fall of Emperior Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, these media supported this feudalist African ruler against the secessionist activities of the Eritreans who subscribe to a brand of Arab nationalism. But now that Haile Selassie has been replaced by progressive Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Western media has swayed its support to the Eritreans because they think that through this the Ethiopian revolution would be derailed. Many other instances abound, such as Western media sponsoring reporters to go into camps of guerrilla movements favored by their governments such as the Eritrean Liberation Front and sending glorious reports on their activities. No! there is no doubt about it: the BBC, the VOA, the REUTERS NEWS AGENCY, the AFP, and so on and so forth, are an arm of Western propaganda. After all, if this were not so why does British intelligence maintain an office at the BBC for vetting the political views of the journalists? Is it not to ensure that only views acceptable to the British ruling circles are broadcast on the BBC? Incidentally, what is the outcome of the J.H. Mensah trial? Was this arrest a trick by the CIA to deceive our security to go to sleep while another plot is implemented to destabilize the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council]?

We cannot blame the Western press for serving what they consider to be the interest of their countries or for doing what they are told. But they should be honest about it and not deceive us with talk of their objectivity and independence. The tragedy of it all is that much of the Ghanaian elite is deceived by this myth of objectivity surrounding the Western media. The BBC projects British and Western interests. But as Captain Kodjo Tsikata, member of the PNDC, said at the graduation day of the Ghana Institute of Journalism, that if a Ghanaian journalist dares to write in praise of his country's aspirations as expressed by the PNDC, then he is castigated as a sycophant. Thus, in Ghana the surest way to get cheap popularity is to constantly attack the government whether there is anything to attack or not. People forget that it may well require greater courage to praise where praise is due than to attack government for the mere sake of attacking. It is time Ghanaians encourage the emergence of that type of journalist who puts the national interest first, no matter how unpopular he may become in the short term.

IVORY COAST

Radio Reports President Houphouet-Boigny Return

AB281235 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpt] President Houphouet-Boigny, who participated in the 11th summit of the West African Economic Community [CEAO], returned to Abidjan. The head of state was given a warm welcome in Ouagadougou. The family atmosphere that prevailed after the summit and the glowing tribute paid to him by President Sankara were living testimony to this.

LIBERIA

Opposition Coalition Rejects Meeting With Doe

AB302135 Paris AFP in French 1452 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Monrovia, 29 Mar (AFP) — The national executive committee of the coalition formed by three opposition parties has rejected head of state Samuel K. Doe's invitation to discuss with him on Friday in the town of Gbarnga (central Liberia) "issues of national interest."

In a communique issued Friday, the coalition said it would like to hold such discussions with the Liberian leaders but it finds Samuel Doe's invitation hasty. The committee, therefore, calls on the head of state to fix a new date for such discussions.

President Doe had invited leaders of the Liberia Unification Party (LUP), William Gabriel Kpoleh, who is the chairman of the coalition; of the Unity Party (UP), Edward Kesselly; and of the Liberia Action Party (LAP), Jackson Doe (no relation to the head of state), to participate in this meeting.

Private, Public Schools To Remain Closed

AB281740 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Both public and private schools in Liberia are to remain closed until the completion of work by the commission set up by President Samuel K. Doe to review recent student disturbances in Monrovia and its environs. This was contained in a recommendation the commission sent to government following phase one of its work.

The Ministry of Education has meanwhile been authorized to prepare a new school year calender for academic 1986.

NIGER

President Kountche Returns Home From Paris

AB302100 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The chairman of the Supreme Military Council [CMS] and head of state, General Seyni Kountche, returned to Niamey this afternoon from Paris where he was on a private visit. He was welcomed upon his arrival by the chairman of the National Development Council, Oumarou Mamane, the chief of Defense Staff, Colonel Ali Seibou, and Prime Minister Hamid Algabit. Also present at the airport were CMS and cabinet members and the dean of the diplomatic corps.

NIGERIA

Council Bans Politicians of Previous Government

AB281727 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Lagos, March 28 (AFP) — Former Nigerian politicians who held office in the unpopular civilian regime which ran from 1979 to 1983 have been explicitly banned from serving as local councillors under a new administrative reform plan.

The new move, aimed at ending corruption in Nigeria's 301 local government administrations, stipulates that only people of "proven ability and integrity [word indisitnct] did not take active or overt part in partisan politics between 1979 and 1983" will be eligible for such appointments from April 1.

The restriction was announced in a official statemnt released this week after a meeting of the National Council of States, which groups the 19 state governors and the service chiefs of the military regime.

A military governor from the centre of the country recently warned that former politicians should refrain from "interferring" in a current national debate on a suitable political system for Nigeria, which hopes to return to civilian rule by 1990.

The Nigerian Second Republic, overthrown in a military coup in December 1983, is seen by many Nigerians as having been marred by corruption and incompetence.

Banks Recommend Standstill on Nigerian Debts

AB281958 Paris AFP in English 1837 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] London, March 28 (AFP) — A group of Western banks is recommending an initial 90-day standstill on some of Nigeria's debt repayments while talks continue on rescheduling that country's seven billion dollar medium and long-term commercial bank debt, Barclays Bank has announced.

A delegation from the Federal Republic of Nigeria, led by Finance Minister Chu Okongwu, met with a group of banks Thursday in London to consider the Nigerian request for a standstill on principal repayments of public debt, with effect from April 1, and a formal rescheduling of maturities on a mutually acceptable [words indistinct] comprehensive framework, Barclays said. Barclays is acting as coordinator for the creditor group.

A steering committee of 11 banks has been formed to meet with the Nigerian negotiating team. The commmittee is made of Bank of America, Bankers' Trust, Banque Nationale de Paris, Barclays, Citibank, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, Midland, National Westmister, Societe General and Standard Chartered. The committee is co-chaired by Barclays, BNP and Citibank.

While further discussions take place, the steering committee is recommending that banks approve a standstill for an initial period of 90 days for maturities of term debt that have an original maturity of over 12 months and have not been previously rescheduled, Barclays said.

SUNDAY TRIUMPH Comments on U.S.-Libya Conflict

AB301240 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The current conflict between Libya and the United States is the focus of the *SUNDAY TRIUMPH*. The paper says that American maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra that caused the clahses, left no one in doubt that its aim was to provoke Libya. It contends that going by the United States' previous pronouncements on Libya's role as promoter of terrorism, it is clear that America must find an excuse to attack Libya. The *TRIUMPH* calls on African leaders not to condone any orchestrated conclusion over the issue of terrorism designed to provoke African states into fighting futile wars. The paper submits that now that state-sponsored terrorism is taking dangerous dimensions, it will be suicidalt to let the American definition of terrorism take precedence over reason and global commitment to peace.

SENEGAL

Diouf Interviewed on CEAO Summit, Chad

AB292115 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Interview with President Abdou Diouf on his return from Brazzaville, Congo, on 29 March by correspondent Iba Gueye — recorded]

[Text] [Gueye] Mr President, you have just atteneded two summits in Ouagadougou, the summits of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] and the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD] which were characterized by a spirit of reorganization and solidarity. After Ouagadougou you went to Brazzaville to assist the Congolese head of state in his attempt to achieve reconciliation among the sons of Chad, but this meeting did not take place for reasons we already know. Mr President, what comments can you make on these two moves?

[Diouf] I thank you very much Mr Gueye. In the first place, I would like to express satisfaction with the two meetings in Ouagadougou. The CEAO and the ANAD summits were very good summits thanks particularly to the good organization by President Sankara, his government, and his people; thanks also to the reception which was accorded us, and to the atmosphere of work which prevailed; and thanks to the preparatory work done by the ministers and experts both of the CEAO and the ANAD. The results of these summits are commensurate with the determination of the heads of state of the subregion to make our subregion an exemplary zone of solidarity, economic integration, and an area of collective defense and security. All CEAO and ANAD summits are marked by progress toward the same direction.

I belived we can say unpretentiously that in regard to Africa's effort to achieved economic, social, and political integration, the subregion covered by the CEAO and the ANAD can be referred to as an example. So the deliberations were easy at the summit because the dossiers submitted to us had been well prepared and we only had to approve them. We praised our ministers and experts because they submitted to the heads of state dossiers which gave rise to no reservation nor required their arbitration. I must once again thank President Sankara, his government, and his people for the reception which we enjoyed and for the facilities made available for the success of the Ouagadougo meetings.

Unfortunately, I was unable to attend the closing sessions of the ANAD and CEAO summits because, as you rightly pointed out, I had to leave for Brazzaville to attend a meeting between the sons of Chad which we had not announced. You know the nature of the Chadian problem. In fact, thanks to the mediation of President Omar Bongo for some time now, many Chadians who were in the opposition have been joining President Habre, the legitimate president of Chad who is recognized by the whole internaitional community and the OAU.

But during my various talks with President Sassou-Nguesso, who has been entrusted with the dossier by the OAU and who has also made many efforts toward the reconciliation of Chadians, we have realized that the only way of attaining the liberation of northern Chad and not just promoting the defection of Chadians to the Ndjamena government, is to ensure that the principal leader of the opposition in the north of Chad, Goukouni Oueddei, meets the legitimate president of Chad, President Hissein Habre, so that as Chadian sons they will examine Chad's problems; they can only do this as men free from any allegiance — I insist on this point — as men free to act and capable of making decisions as Chadian patriots, as African patriots on the fate of their country.

I must say that I discussed this question with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi when he visited me, and he agreed with me that the meeting should take place. I must also say that the Congolese president and I sent messengers to meet Mr Goukouni and his close aides in Tripoli. Mr Goukouni said: Tell Presidents Diouf and Sassou-Nguesso that I am prepared to meet President Habre anywhere and any time without any preconditions. This was later repeated and confirmed by him personally or by his aides. Our various contacts with President al-Qadhdhafi led President Sassou-Nguesso and me to believe that this consent was definitive.

Similarly, we approached President Hissien Habre who, upon reflection, believed that the move was necessary and agreed to go to Brazzaville. You know the rest of the story. The meeting was due to be held not in Brazzaville, but in the hinterland. This was for more privacy. I went to the CEAO and Brazzaville without the press.

As a matter of fact, President Hissein Habre came. At the last minute, President Goukouni Oueddei informed us that he could not come. You know his reason and I do not want to dwell upon them. But it is important to note that the initiative for the meeting was taken by President Sassou-Nguesso. All necessary steps had been taken so now we can clearly determine the responsibility for the failure of the meeting. It is clear now that President Habre is a man who wants peace, Chad's cohesion, unity, and territorial integrity. He is a responsible statesman who keeps his word. On the other hand, it is clear that Mr Goukouni is not a responsible man, he does not keep his word, or perhaps he is subject to a stronger will.

In any case, the African and international community can now judge for itself. In this connection and in light of facts, this "Brazzaville meeting" will appear in the future as one of the most important moments in the history of efforts to achieve the reconciliation of Chadian sons and the settlement of the tragic Chadian crisis.

President Sassou-Nguesso will pursue his efforts. But it is evident that if the protagonists or several of the protagonists of the Chadian tragedy do not give him their support, he cannot achieve anything because, after all, his role is to bring together all the sons of Chad so that they can understand one another. That was what I had to say to you.

In my capacity as chairman of the OAU, I can testify to the efforts of President Bongo whom I congratulate for his strong desire to help President Hissein Habre meet with the sons of Chad and some of whom have agreed to rejoin the Ndjamena regime and have assumed their responsibilities. I also congratulate, encourage, and pay tribute to President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. He has lived up to the task entrusted to him by the OAU and he has been doing everything possible to ensure the success of this "mission impossible " entrusted to him. I praise President Hissein Habre who is a great African and a great statesman, a man who keeps his word, a man of honor and dignity. That was what I had to say. I thank you. [applause]

SIERRA LEONE

Parliamentary Elections To Be Held in May

AB301158 Paris AFP in French 1518 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Freetown, 29 Mar (AFP) — Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh announced on Saturday that the parliament will be dissolved on 11 April and that legislative elections will take place in May.

About 3 million Sierra Leoneans will go to the polls to elect their representatives to the parliament. In a statement, the Presidency pointed out that elections of paramount rulers will be held on 15 May while those of the parliamentarians will be on 16 May.

The steering committee of the ruling party — the All People's Congress Party, APC — has also decided to raise the number of parliamentary seats for each constituency from three to five. The committee also decided to set up a 5-man special committee comprising General Momoh as well as the national chairman of the APC, former head of state Siaka Stevens.

Algeria To Supply Oil To Ease Current Problems

AB281719 Paris AFP in English 1532 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Freetown, March 28 (AFP) — Algeria is to supply Sierra Leone 60,000 tonnes of oil to ease the present acute shortage in the West African state.

A State House spokesman said the fuel was expected to arrive early next month, but did not say under what terms it was being supplied.

A top level Algerian delegation is expected in Sierra Leone shortly for talks with government officials.

ANGOLA

UN Special Envoy Arrives for Namibia Talks

MB271523 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] New consultations on the future of Namibia will be held in Luanda tomorrow under the auspices of the United Nations in yet another attempt to achieve a successful outcome of the peace process in which the Frontline States are involved. Martti Ahtisaari, special envoy of the UN Commissariat for Namibia appointed by the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, arrived in Luanda last night. The consultations begin tomorrow morning with a meeting with Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, Angolan minister of external relations. Martti Ahtisaari will also meet with members of SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and with officials of the United Nations Development Program in Angola.

Javier Perez de Cuellar's decision to send Martti Ahtisaari to Angola for new consultations on the independence of Namibia, under the terms of UN Resolution 435, was made [words indistinct] in Stockholm during meetings with leaders of various southern African countries. Reports just in say that Martti Ahtisaari is carrying a message from UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. ANGOP, which reported this, did not give more details.

UNITA Issues Statement, Calls for Talks

AU281851 Paris AFP in English GMT 28 Mar 86

[text] Lisbon, March 28 (AFP) — Guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) killed 79 Government soldiers and three Cubans in fighting between March 20 and 23, the rebel group said in a statement released here Friday. [28 March]

In another statement Thursday, UNITA warned that Angola's left-wing government was preparing to launch a new major offensive against "liberated territory" in the southeast of the country and called for talks to end the war.

The statement said a top military delegation headed by General Pedro Garcia had arrived in the town of Menongue, Kuando-Kubango province, the prepare the attack. It said the government had assembled a large force in Menongue to move on UNITA-held areas. The group, which is backed both by the United States and South africa, has its headquarters in the southeastern town of Jamba. The statement said that "only dialogue between patriotic Angolan forces can end the conflict."

In Friday's statement UNITA claimed that its forces had taken the villages of Vila de Quibala in Kwanza-sud province, and Bangale, in the northern province of Zaire.

It said rebel losses during the period were seven dead, 14 wounded and two missing.

MADAGASCAR

PRC's Li Xiannian Ends Visit, Departs

AB282345 Paris AFP in French 1549 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Antananarivo, 27 Mar (AFP) — Chinese President Li Xiannian left Antananarivo Thursday [27 March] after a 4-day visit to Madagascar. The visit was aimed at strengthening Chinese-Malagasy relations.

In the morning, two cooperation agreements were signed between representatives of the Malagasy Government and the Chinese delegation led by Li Xiannian. The first agreement deals with the setting up of a joint public works company, with a capital of 2 million Malagasy francs (Fr 1 equal 88 Malagasy francs). The Malagasy Government will hold 50.5 percent of the share while the Chinese National Civil Engineering Company will hold 49.5 percent. The second agreement concerns the setting up of a langouste fishing company in which the Chinese Government will hold 40 percent of the shares. The total share invested in this venture has not yet been determined, an official Malagasy source pointed out.

Before going to Madagascar where he held talks with Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka, Li Xiannian paid a 4-day visit to Somalia, it is recalled.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Pays Last Respects to SACP's Mabhida

MB281614 Dakar PANA in English 1602 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Maputo, 28 March (AIM/PANA) — President Samora Machel today paid his last respects to the late general secretary of the South African Communist Party (SACP), Moses Mabhida, whose body is lying in state in Maputo Town hall.

Mr Mabhida died of a heart attack in Maputo on 8 March. In addition to his SACP position, he was also a member of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress (ANC), and deputy president of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU).

This afternoon President Machel and members of the Mozambican government filed silently past Mr Mabhida's coffin before signing a book of condolences.

The coffin is draped with the flags of the ANC and of the SACP. At its head is a portrait of Mr Mabhida, while in the back stand four flags, those of the ANC, the SACP, the Frelimo Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique. A guard of honour from the Mozambican Armed Forces stands motionless beside the coffin.

Later in the afternoon, many South African and Mozambican mourners also paid the last respects to Mr Mabhida, as did members of the diplomatic corps.

Mr Mabhida's funeral will take place in Maputo tomorrow. A number of leading figures in the South African liberation movement have arrived in the Mozambican capital to attend the funeral. They include ANC treasurer general, Thomas Nkobi, SACP chairman Joe Slovo, and SACTU general secretary John Nkadimeng. Both Mr Slovo and Mr Nkadimeng are also members of the ANC'S National Executive Committee.

Machel, Tambo, Others at Funeral

MB291147 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] The late general secretary of the South African Communist Party [SACP], Moses Mabhida, was buried in the Mozambican capital a few minutes ago. The body lay in state at the Maputo Town Hall yesterday and was taken in a solemn procession to the city's main cemetery this morning. Moses Mabhida died of a heart attack on 8 March in Maputo. Among the hundreds of mourners at today's funeral were President Samora Machel, members of the leadership of the Frelimo Party, and Mozambican ministers. Also present were the president of the ANC of South Africa, Oliver Tambo; the chairman of the SACP, Joe Slovo; the general secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions [SACTU], John Nkademeng; and a president of the UDF [United Democratic Front], Archie Gumede.

In a eulogy to the late South African nationalist, President Samora Machel said he had combined the highest qualities of a patriot, a fighter for his people's cause and a revolutionary. President Machel also paid tribute to Moses Mabhida's total dedication to democracy, justice, socialism, and peace.

Joe Slovo said Mr Mabhida had personified the true etchings of South Africa and its people, while Archie Gumede described him as a noble son of Africa of whom Africa was proud.

At the ceremony, the anthems of both the Frelimo Party and the ANC were played.

In addition to his role as a leading communist, Moses Mabhida was a member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC and vice president of SACTU. Many of the mourners at his funeral came to Maputo from South Africa esepcially for the occasion. The entire ceremony was broadcast live on the home service of Radio Mozambique.

Machel To Visit USSR, Romania 30 Mar-7 Apr

MB281148 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] President Samora Machel will officially visit the USSR and Romania from 30 March to 7 April. The working visit to the USSR will start on Sunday [30 March] and will end on 4 April and is at the invitation of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Mozambican leader will arrive on 4 April in Romania for an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. During these visits, the Mozambican leader will be accompanied by his wife Graca Machel and by a high-level Frelimo and government delegation.

Morning Departure

MB301145 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel left Maputo for Moscow this morning accompanied by his wife, Education Minister Graca Machel, and a high-level government and Frelimo Party delegation. The delegation includes the foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano; planning Minister Mario Machungo; Security Minister Sergio Vieira; Agriculture Minister Joao Ferreira; Industry and Energy Minister Antonio Branco; and Vice Defense Minister Armando Panguene.

Meets Soviet Officials

For Soviet reportage on the visit to the USSR by President Samora Machel, including his airport reception by Soviet leaders Gromyko, Shevardnadze, and Dobrynin, as well as a report on his talks with USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Ryzhkov, see the Sub-Saharan Affairs section of the 31 March Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Alleged To Be Carrying Out Purge

MB281940 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 28 Mar 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A conference has been going on in London this week on human rights in Namibia. It is attended basically by the internal parties in Namibia and those who support South Africa's policies in the disputed territory and oppose the SWAPO liberation movement. It comes at a time when SWAPO has been accused of killing, torturing, and locking up dissidents within the movement on a large scale, and SWAPO itself admits that it has been purging its ranks of alleged South African spies.

Well, one of the delegates at the London Conference is Andreas Shipanga, once a top member of SWAPO. Robin White asked him how he would react to the suggestion that the conference was part of a campaign to smear SWAPO:

[Begin recording] [Shipanga]...greatly surprised that if people talk about human rights then that means it is aimed at SWAPO. We are talking about the rights of people. How are they violated in Namibia, as well as Namibianas living in exile and naturally there is SWAPO atrocities against their own members, as they admitted to Ben (Gurirab) and Eddie (Amtembo). They came to London dangling [word indistinct] of so-called confessions of those they claimed they have got 100 so-called South African spies from the top leadership of both political and military. Then that is something which should be investigated because internally whoever is arrested, in the first place, they are known, their names are published. The International Red Cross has got an office in Windhoek. They are allowed to visit those people at their will and then those people, whoever is detained, the magistrate has to see them every second week. The doctor, every week. Now, what about SWAPO? They only say 100 so-called spies they discovered. Who are they? What are their names? And the people in the country, seriously, their wives, those who have got children, in SWAPO camps in Angola and Zambia and, of course, they admitted (Gunla) as well as (Amtenho), they admitted that some of the people are dead. And who are they? Who are those dead, who are those alive?

[White] What in fact is your information as to eactly what has happened in SWAPO camps?
[Chipanga] There is, as far as I'm concerned, and I think I've got fair information, is a big pogrom going on there, a purge, against those who disagree with the leadership on a large scale.

[White] And how many people, according to you, might have been killed?
[Chipanga] Well, the only ones we know for sure that they have been killed is (Abdul Pulipyu), who was one of the top commanders of PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] — he was definitely killed — (Peter Manyemba), who used to be the secretary for defense...

[White, interrupting] He was killed in a car accident, surely.
[Chipanga] He was not killed in a car accident, and the truth of the matter is that he was trying to run away, he got into his car, and he rammed it in a tree, and he was dragged out because he broke his legs. He was taken to the Angolan Government hospital in Lubango, and he was now under the observation of the FAPLA military Police, but they were taken away and replaced by SWAPO military police and he was shot in the head. That is a fact.

[White] Some people will tell you are hardly an unbiased observer of SWAPO, having fallen out with them yourself years ago.
[Chipanga] Yes, fair enough, but what I'm trying to say is that of course I can be highly subjective when I talk about SWAPO, but the truth of the matter is that I do get really information and this information I've told you is true. They can't deny it. [end recording]

SWATF Official Says Security Situation 'Good'

MB271700 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] A senior officer of SWATF says he expects that more than 10,000 SWAPO terrorists will have been killed in the border war before the end of the year. Brigadier Louw told the SABC 9800 terrorists had been killed since the beginning of the border war in 1966. He said SWAPO's present strength was estimated at 9,000.

Brigadier Louw described the present security situation in the territory as good and said the local population increasingly assisted the security forces in their search for terrorists. Referring to the number of South African troops in the territory, Brigadier Louw said 39 percent of the SWATF consisted of troops from South Africa and 61 percent of the troops were from South-West Africa.

SWATF Not Expecting Much SWAPO Insurgency

MB270833 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] A military information officer of the SWATF, Colonel (As Kleinhans) says that SWAPO's planned summer offensive in the territory has not really got off the gorund so far.

Speaking at a base in western Caprivi, Col (Kleinhans) said he did not expect a serious escalation of SWAPO insurgency at this stage, as the rain season was about to end. SWAPO's strategy this year had been limited to stand-by bombardents, sabotage, intimidation, and ambushes.

He said the deep infiltration into South-West Africa/Namibia from Angola had not taken place up until now. All security force contacts with SWAPO insurgents had taken place within 20 km of the border with Angola.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Confirms FRG Summoned Envoy

MB271140 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has confirmed in Cape Town that the South African ambassador in Bonn, Mr W.R. Retief, has been summoned by the West German foreign minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The West German Government conveyed its distress to Mr Retief over what it called the escalating violence and consequent loss of life in South Africa, and curbs on press reporting of events in the country.

Mr Retief in turn conveyed the South African Government's concern to the West German overnment over its release of a statement to the press before first consulting the South African Government.

On behalf of the South African Government, Mr Retief also objected to the West German Government's failure to ascertain the cause of the violence, and its failure to address itself to the organizers and instigators of the violence.

He also gave the assurance that the South African Government was purposefully continuing with its reform process under difficult circumstances. Mr Retief said no restrictions had been placed on the media regarding the coverage of events in South Africa but that the government had a duty to ensure that unrest and violence were not encouraged by the press.

Reportage on National Education Crisis Committee

Continues After Deadly Attack

MB300458 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1925 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Durban, March 29, SAPA — Three violent attacks, which left two Inkatha members dead, more than 20 people injured and a number of cars destroyed by fire bombs, failed to put a halt to the start of the National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] conference in Durban today.

Police said members of a Zulu impi [warrior regiment], the Amabutho, wielding guns, assegais, petrol bombs, and rocks were involved in sporadic clashes at several of the conference venues.

Of the two men who died, one was shot dead, police and witnesses said. The other was attacked and set alight. He died in hospital. Six people were seriously injured and 14 more had minor injuries.

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria said that according to their information, the Amabutho impi was backed by Inkatha. The attack took place at the Pioneer Hall in Congella.

According to a police spokesman in Pretoria, the incident could not have lasted long.

"Police responding to the call were at the scene within two minutes and when they got there it was all over," he said.

"When the police arrived they found a seriously injured black man. His wounds seemed to indicate that he had been attacked with a panga or an axe. He was removed to hospital at about 1.15 pm.

"Shortly afterwards about 80 people arrived at the meeting at Pioneer Hall, armed with assegais, knobkerries and shields. according to them, they wanted to attend the meeting.

"They were disarmed by the police without incident.

"A further report was received of a group of about 100 similarly armed men on the corner of Francois Road and Umbilo avenue. They were also disarmed without incident," police said.

A spokesman for the King Edward VIII Hospital where at least eight of the attack victims were taken said that two people were treated for cuts and discharged and six people were admitted to the hospital.

Two of those admitted are "very very ill" and the other four are in "satisfactory" condition, the spokesman said.

A spokesman for the committee, Mr Vusi Khanyile, said his car was fire-bombed on the eve of the conference, and two delegates from East London narrowly escaped death when their minibus was set alight early today.

The venue of the conference was kept secret for security reasons until late today and is now being held in a hall in Chatsworth.

It was to have been held at the University of Natal, Durban, but university authorities withdrew it as a venue following last weekend's arson there.

The NECC, is due to decide tomorrow whether to relaunch a protest boycott of black schools.

The education crisis committee, which was expecting 1400 teacher, parent and pupil delegates at its conference, succeeded in halting school boycotts this year, easing pressure on security forces who had clashed repeatedly with protesting students.

More on Attack

MB281937 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1931 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Durban, March 28, SAPA — Nearly 1500 delegates from black educational organisations and institutions are expected to attend a meeting of the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) in Durban tomorrow to discuss whether school boycotts should resume on April 2.

The meeting will start at 6.30 pm as planned but the venue will only be announced before the conference starts tomorrow.

Organisers of the conference said the late announcement was a precautionary measure decided upon in the wake of an alleged attack by Zulu "impis" on members of the NECC this afternoon.

"At about 6.30 pm two kombi loads and a car load of Inkatha members attacked organisers of the conference at a hall in Congella," an organiser said.

"They were carrying bush knives, spears and clubs.

"Earlier three special branch cars were parked outside the hall. We are not disclosing any venues at this stage for these reasons."

One student, one parent and one teacher from each of nearly 600 educational districts around the country will attend the conference. Foreign embassies have also been invited to send special observers.

The conference will discuss whether to resume a nation-wide boycott of black schools.

In December last year a similar conference called by the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee called off a nation-wide boycott and gave the government three months to meet a list of educational and political demands. Most of the educational demands have been addressed by the Department of Education and Training but the conference is expected to discuss the fact that some political demands have not yet been met.

These include the call for the unbanning of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) and the removal of troops from the townships.

Parents Group Expresses 'Horror'

MB301511 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1732 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Durban, March 29, SAPA — The Black Parents Association of Natal [BPAN] today expressed horror at the violence at a venue for the education crisis conference in Durban which left two people dead.

A statement released today by the association said:

"We, the Black Parents Association of Natal regret and deplore in the strongest possible terms the violence that erupted at a meeting convened for the purpose of discussing a very serious matter of the future of education of our children at Pioneer Road Roman Catholic Church..."

"It had been our intention to have a constructive input into the debate concerning education of our children.

"On arrival by bus we were stoned (and) manhandled and some parents and children were brutally stabbed by (a) youthful mob who were waiting at the gate chanting slogans."

"At least one man was mortally wounded by gunfire."

An attempt was made to put a tyre, which would have been set alight, around his neck, the statement said.

"The horror of the violence together with the denial of the say by parents in the education of their children should suggest to the Soweto Parents Education Crisis Committee that they ought to re-think their strategy and approach," the statement said.

At the meeting, the BPAN would have advised against the use of education of our children as a tool to achieve political ends.

It would have urged the adoption of a uniform educational system in the shortest possible time.

It would have affirmed a belief in Liberation through education.

The organisation would also have urged a return to school so that pupils could prepare themselves for the responsibility of governing a "liberated South Africa."

The group demanded the government spent equal amounts on the education of black and white children.

The BPAN called on all teachers and administrators of education "to provide responsible leadership consistent with ethics and standards accepted throughout the civilised world."

Shortened to Single Session

MB300502 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2027 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Excerpt]Durban, March 29, SAPA — The National Education crisis conference has been shortened to a single all-night session to avoid further bloodshed.

The conference organisers decided this after two people died and at least eight were injured in a bloody clash between an Inkatha impi [warrior regiment] and delegates at lunchtime today.

Mr Vusi Khanyile, the conferences convenor, said that if the conference is prolonged beyond the single session "there would be much more trouble."

He told more than 1000 delegates and guests at the Rajput Hall in Chatshowrth: "A powerful and determined force has tried to ensure that the conference will not take place and that as many lives as possible should be lost."

He said that the organisers had approached all the universities in Durban and Pietermaritzburg to host the conference and initially these were receptive but they later changed their minds.

One principal had told Mr Khanyile that he had been approached by a "powerful force" — which he refused to name — and told that the conference should not take place anywhere in Natal.

He said the conference had to now take place under a "dark cloud" but at the same time commended the delegates for their bravery in risking their lives to attend.

He said the NECC [National Education Crisis Committee] had been prevented from consulting the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, before the conference started.

Mr Khanyile said he regretted not being able to tell the delegates what Mr Mandela's feelings were with regard to the education crisis.

The conference was opened by Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

The keynote speaker, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the editor of *THE NEW NATION* newspaper, said the government had not answered the demands made by students, parents and teachers at the first conference. He said he was not going to indicate or try and persuade the conference what to do about this. However, a resolution on whether students should boycott classes after April 2 is expected during the night.

Delegates arrived with sleeping bags, mattresses and blankets and laid them out in the covered parking lot undeneath the hall. An education rally, which had been planned for tomorrow, has been cancelled.

NEW NATION Editor Delivers Speech

MB300507 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 2208 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Durban, March 29, SAPA — Blacks were not demanding the education of whites as it was an education "designed for domination," Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the editor of *THE NEW NATION* newspaper, said in Durban tonight.

Mr Sisulu was delivering the keynote address at the National Education Crisis Committee conference in Chatsworth tonight.

He said: "We are not demanding the education of the whites because that is an education designed for domination.

"We will not accept any alternative education system which is pushed on us by the government either.

"We want a system that the people have initiated, which is set up by them and which must be accountable to the people," Mr Sisulu said.

He said the education struggle should run in conjunction with and parallel to the workers struggle with the unions and with the community struggle.

A major part of Mr Sisulu's speech dwelt on the recently lifted partial state of emergency.

He said the state of emergency had not broken a number of organisations. Where townships had crumbled these organisations had taken over the running of the townships and had "discredited the government puppets in the community councils."

"The government has lost control but the people do not have control. This has created a power vacuum.

"The people are not ready for power but are poised to start for that transfer of power," Mr Sisulu said.

The conference is set to continue behind closed doors tonight and the resolutions reached at tonight's session will be announced tomorrow morning.

Black Schools Should Stay Open

MB300926 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The National Education Crisis Conference [NECC] has decided black schools should remain open. After an all-night session behind closed doors in Durban, the crisis committee meeting has resolved that children will go back to school when the new term begins. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] The decision was taken in spite of the fact that demands made of the government 3 months ago had, in the words of a conference resolution, been inadequately met. According to conference officials, it was felt that new and creative tactics should be incorporated into the education struggle. It was also decided that where schools have been closed to students they should, again in their words, occupy the schools.

Other significant resolutions include a decision to call a national stayaway from June 16-18, and that June 16th should be a holiday every year. They have also passed a resolution condemning Inkatha for being, as they put it, an enemy of the people, wholly in league with the government. This follows a number of attacks on delegates before the conference began.

Conference Demands Listed

MB301253 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1252 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Durban, March 30, SAPA — The National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] conference which ended in Durban today after an all-night session has decided not to boycott the reopening of black scholls on April 2.

But at the same time, the committee has made several demands, which were adopted unanimously in resolutions, of the minister of education and devleopment aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

These were:

— Free tuition and books for children of all race groups,

— The rebuilding of all schools,

— The unbanning of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS),

— and a removal of troops from the townships.

Mr Vusi Khanyile, the convnor of the conference, said today that the demands would be sent to Dr Viljoen immediately and the committee would await his response before deciding on "further action".

He said that the conference delegates were unanimous that all the demands should be met. He said it had been decided that schools would not be boycotted at their reopening on April 2, but an urgent response to the ocmmittee's demands was expected from Dr Viljoen.

Asked why the conference, originally scheduled for two days, had been curtailed to a day and a night sitting he said this was to prevent "more violence and bloodshed."

He said there was no doubt that a "powerful and determined force" had attempted to reck the conference. But they had failed "miserably" and the conference had achieved much.

He said that delegates had been faced with a "unwarranted attack" outside and near the Pioneer Hall, the original venue for the conference on Saturday afternoon and it had been decided to move the venue to Chatsworth, south of Durban.

Two people were killed, six people were admitted to hospital with serious injuries and 14 were treated and discharged for minor injuries.

Seek Stayaway to Mark Soweto

MB310434 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1317 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Durban, March 30, SAPA — The National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] has called for a national stayaway on June 16,17 and 18.

At the conference on the crisis in education in Durban today, an estimated 1000 delegates representing pupil, teacher and parent organisations, took note that this year marked the tenth anniversary of the Soweto uprisings and said none of the fundamental demands "for thousands of our comrades died" had been met.

They therefore called for all sections of the community to launch a national stayaway on June 16, 17 and 18.

They also declared June 16 National Youth Day.

The conference criticised the "intransigence" of the government in refusing to meet their demands for the unbanning of COSAS (Congress of South African Students) and called on students to plan for united action to pressurise the government.

Giving voice to the tensions resulting from the attack on delegates by an alleged Inkatha impi [warrior regiments], the conference said that Inkatha had consistently attacked all the democratic forces struggling against the apartheid system.

It had also attacked organisers and delegates to the conference and their property.

They therefore declared: "That Inkatha is an enemy of the people and wholly in league with the Nationalist government.

"We therefore resolve to expose, isolate and fight against this facist organisation."

The conference also came out with a strong call for disinvestment. They said the position of blacks could not be worsened by a withdrawal of foreign capital and resolved to call on those with investment in South Africa to immediately withdraw such investments.

"And furthermore we resolve as a decisive punitive measure to call upon all those countries that still afford the South African Airways landing rights to cancel such forthwith."

The conference supported the call for a May Day national stayaway to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the day.

Delegates condmened all repressive actions taken against teachers through dismissals and political transfers.

They also passed resolutions demanding that the state provide creches, nursery schools and after school centres for all children.

They condemned America President Ronald Reagan for his support of UNITA and demanded the release of all political prisoners and detainees.

The second NECC [as received] said after numerous calls for decisive action had been made, they had resolved to mandate the NECC to form a national action committee to carry out the recommendaations and decisions of the conference.

Government Welcomes Decision

MB311146 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1141 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Cape Town, March 31, SAPA — The decision that black pupils would return to school on Wednesday, take at the conference of the National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] in Durban at the weekend, was today greeted with relief in government and opposition circles.

The conference repeated a number of demands which the Minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, maintains have already been met, but the decisions of the NECC were nevertheless welcomed in government circles.

The deputy minister of education and development aid, Mr Sam de Beer, welcomed the decision and said his department would continue negotiations with those who have the black pupils' interest at heart.

He said it was exremely important that pupils should make use of all available school time to prepare for examinations.

All reasonable demands in the interests of black pupils would be considered, Mr de Beer added.

PFP Praises Boycott Decision

MB310439 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1853 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Durban, March 30, SAPA — The call by the National Education Crisis Commiittee (NECC) for pupils to remain at school, provided a "valuable breathing space," the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] said last night.

The PFP spokesman on black education, Mr Ken Andrew, said the decision should provide all concerned with an opportunity to make progress in reconciling the many conflicts bedevilling black education.

"School boycotts are a serious matter and it is pleasing that the NECC is not adopting a knee-jerk reaction strategy.

"At the same time it places a great responsibility on the shoulders of government to make more rapid progress in tackling the educational, social and political issues that have precipitated the crisis in schools," he said.

The NECC at its weekend meeting in Durban called for black pupils to remain at school and help parents and teachers devise a new system to replace official black education.

A similar conference held in Johannesburg in December decided that pupils should return to school after a lengthy boycott, but subject to government fulfilling certain demands within three months.

This weekend's conference was called to assess government's progress in meeting the demands, and what action should be taken.

The demends included: the lifting of the state of emergency, a supply of free text books and stationery to black schools, withdrawal of troops from the townships, and the release of political leaders.

One of the resolutions tabled at the Durban conference stated that demands had not been adequately met and the situation had been exacererbated by the government's intransigence.

Meanwhile, police said tonight two arrests had been made in connection with the violence at the conference, which left two people dead and several injured.

The conference's organiser, Mr Vusi Khanyile, said two vanloads of men attacked young conference workers at the registration centre in Pioneer Hall on Friday afternoon.

Mr Khanyile said on Friday night an organiser's car, parked at the hotel where several conference participants were staying, was destroyed by fire.

He said an attempt was made to set fire to a van in which two participants were sleeping.

He said eight participants were injured in the fighting.

Students Oppose Call for Return to School

MB301231 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1230 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Durban, March 30, SAPA — The National Crisis conference today decided pupils would return to sschool at the start of the new term.

But pupils indicated after the conference closed the decision was not a popular one.

There were clear indications of divisions within the NECC [National Education Crisis Committee], as pupils who were not in full agreement with the decision taken in the early hours of this morning said they felt the conference had been "manipulated".

After the ocnference, 500 delegates from the pupils organisations returned to the Alan Taylor Residence where they had been staying since Friday and met to discuss the resolution.

They complained there was not enough time to discuss the full implications of the resolution.

Though they had gone along with the decision taken by an estimated 1000 representatives of pupil, teacher and parent groups, they later changed their minds.

However, they will return to school on Wednesday for the start of the new term and plan to strengthen their organisations while at school.

A spokesman for the conference committee, Reverend Molefe Tsele, said the conference had carefully considered the conditions set by the consultative conference on education in December for the pupils to return to school.

The conference felt the demands set threre had not been met and the situation had been exacerbated by the government's ingtransigence and unresponsiveness to their demands.

He said the conference believed the struggle in education should increasingly involve parents and teachers.

The best way for this to take place was for pupils to be at school so they could devise new and creative techniques to oppose the state.

The resolution also called for students to occupy those schools that were closed by education authorities and that students should demand their right to an education.

"We must use our presence of students at schools for building and regrouping of student organisations and implement an alternate educational programme immediately," he said.

Rev Tsele said the resolutions had moved away from specific challenges to students but had invited parents and teachers to get involved.

Mr Lechesa Tsenoli of the Durban branch of the United Democratic Front said at the press conference this morning there seemed to be a strong temptation by people to believe that the call for pupils to return came from the parents.

"But what emerged was that the strongest agitation to get back to school came form the students themselves."

This has been strongly denied by pupils.

Conflicting Reports on Winnie Mandela Banning

Imminent Lifting Hinted

MB300724 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] It is believed Winnie Mandela's banning order is to be lifted soon. Following a recent appeal court decision on detainees, a number of people have had their banning orders lifted after they began legal proceedings. A spokesman for law and order minister, Louis le Grange, has hinted Mrs Mandela's order will be lifted soon, as her lawyer has applied for the lifitng of the order.

Le Grange: Ban Still Enforced

MB310718 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange, says Winnie Mandela's banning order is still in force. He says the order silencing the wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela remains in place despite the lifitng of restrictions on several other people. Orders gagging some antiapartheid activists have been overturned in court or set aside by the government following a landmark ruling by South Africa's highest court nearly 2 weeks ago.

Confirming Mrs Mandela's order is still in force, Mr le Grange said he was not prepared to speculate on her ban since it is the subject of an appeal to the supreme court. Mrs Mandela is challening her order which restricts her movements and prohibits her from being quoted in the local media.

Vlok: SADF Will Not Yield to Revolutionary Forces

MB271722 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The deputy minister of defense and of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, says the defense force will not yield to the forces of revolution and terrorism which are involved in a bitter struggle to overthrow the established order in South Africa. Speaking at a passing out parade of about 1,200 Air Force men at Voortrekkerhoogte, Mr Vlok said the defense force would eventually defeat these forces.

Spokesman Says Port Elizabeth Boycott To Resume

MB291210 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1204 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, March 29, SAPA — The black boycott of white shops in Port Elizabeth [PE] is to be resumed within the next few days and a specific date will be set tonight.

Mr Mkhuseli Jack, spokesman for the PE Consumer Boycott Committee, said today: "The boycott in PE is definitely going to take place. The only thing still to be decided is the date, which we will know tomorrow."

He criticised recent actions by police in the townships.

"The continued killing of our people can't be justified. We solely blame the regime and the system for the loss of the 10 people who were shot on Wednesday [26 March] at the bottle store in Kwazakhele." The people died after a mob had attacked the store, setting part of it alight.

"It would be very difficult now to conduct any kind of meaningful discussions as long as the police can act so drastically against our people," he said.

"We don't want confrontation. What we are trying to do all the time is work out an acceptable thing.

"If the police showed the same spirit that the business community, which has done all that it can to improve matters, things would be different."

The police actions alone were not responsible for the resumption of the boycott, though, he said. Various demands had not been met and amongst them he mentioned the release of Nelson Mandela, abandonment of regional services council, provision of books at schools, the unbanning of individuals, and the scrapping of security laws.

Mr Tony Gilson, director of PE Chamber of Commerce, said: "obviously we can't approve of the measure, but again we must see it for what it is.

"Part of the solution does not lie in the power of the business community."

Businesses Praise Port Elizabeth Beach Opening

MB271055 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] The decision of the Port Elizabeth City Council to open beaches under its control to all population groups has been well received by the business sector in the city.

The president of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, Mr Tony Gilson, said he was pleased that logic had prevailed over petty prejudices. The chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce] in the city, Mr Koos Alberts, said the opening of beaches formed part of the country's reform process, and residents of the city had to reconcile themselves to the decision.

The executive director of the Midlands Chamber of Industries, Mr Brian Matthew, said the decision was a clear indication that the area could solve its problems at local level when allowed by the authorities to do so.

The regional organizer of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP] in the eastern Cape, Mr (Atie Look), said the HNP will attempt to arrange a referendum among the taxpayers of the city where, he said, he hoped that the decision of the city council would be rejected.

The City Council's decision will now be referred to the administrator of the Cape for a final decision.

National Forum Rejects National Convention

MB281932 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1917 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Durban, March 28, SAPA — The National Forum [NF] was not interested in the politics of negotiation and refused to share power, more than 500 delegates and observers to its annual conference in Durban heard today.

A paper on the NE'S position, read by Mr Lusiba Ntloko, National organiser of AZAPO (Azanian People's Organisation), explained the NF's stand on a national convention.

A call for such a conference was made by far-sighted elements of the capitalist class and of the middle classes who realised the struggle for total liberation had advanced to a disturbing degree, the paper said.

Another reason for the call for a national convention was tha the liberation movement could easily be taken out of the hands of the working class which was now beginning to take its "rightful place" at the head of the movement.

He said the "Harry Oppenheimers, Van Zyl Slabberts, Jan Steyns and so many others" called for a new national convention because they read the danger signals from the mass struggles in the townships, schools and factories.

He said the forums answer to the call for a national convention was a straightforward "no".

"We are involved in a war of liberation, not in the politics of negotiation.

"At the very most in a war one will parley with the enemy, call a truce in order to consolidate ones position.

"But the war comes to an end when the victory is won.

"We do not want to share power.

"Power belongs to the working people and will be transferred to them at the end of the road," he said.

He said there was no halfway house to total liberation. Rulers would be forced to adapt their position in society.

If they adopted this position without giving up the substance of economic and political power, "it is our task to expose the deception and to clarify the difference between their position and ours."

He said the NF rejected the call for a convention as a deliberate attempt to sidetrack the liberation struggle.

"We warn the oppressed and exploited people against falling into the trap of the politics of negotiation.

"The main immediate thrust of the struggle has to be against the murderous economic military and education slaughter of our people."

Mr Neville Alexander, of the Cape Action League, said that they were not prepared to participate in a national convention to save capitalism.

"The only time we will participate is when a convention is called by the provisional government of Azania."

The second days meetings tomorrow will be "in camera".

National Forum Calls For 10-Day June Boycott

MB310443 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1812 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Durban, March 30, SAPA — The third National Forum convention, a political group comprising black consciousness organisations, has decided on a 10-day consumer and workers boycott starting on June 16.

The forum said in Durban at the weekend that preparations for the boycott would begin in May.

A spokesman for the forum said they had called for people in state housing to stop paying rent and the "withdrawal of support," would come from labour, rent, education and disinvestment.

The intention of the resolutions passed at the convention was to "give the government the opportunity to resign and relenquish power while they still have the opportunity," the forum's convenor and the Azanian People's Organisation president, Mr Saths Cooper, said.

Mr Cooper said besides for violent opposition this was the last method of struggle left inside the country.

"The depth of anger and outright rejection of the present system has not been felt nationally. A very high degree of success is expected," he said.

This call had the blessing of all National Forum affiliates, Mr Cooper said.

"The boycott will be highlighted over four days at the beginning of May and it will escalate from June 16 to 26," Mr Cooper said.

He said 1300 representatives of the affiliates had passed a resolution to "consider withdrewal of their support" in several fields — labour, rent, consumerism and disinvestment.

PFP MP's Walk Out Over De Klerk Remarks

MB271649 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Progressive Federal Party [PFP] MP's have walked out of parliament after being accused of condoning violence in South African townships. All but one PFP member have walked out of the House of Assembly after Ministers Council Chairman F.W. De Klerk said the PFP acted as advocates for arsonists and for those who committed violence in the townships.

PFP MP Harry Schwarz accused Mr de Klerk of unparliamentary language and when the remark was allowed to pass, the PFP walked out. Mr Schwarz raised several points of order until Mr de Klerk withdrew his remark and the official opposition returned to the chamber.

Buthelezi Denies Allegations on Inkatha Violence

MB271245 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1435 GMT 26 Mar 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Wednesday — Press statement from Chief Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha:

On March 24, UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL distributed a report in which Mr Mbongeni Ngema, the author of the play "Asinamali," says that people who were "members of the Zulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement" murdered Mr Jeff Shongwe, the promoter of the play "Asinamali," and he was also quoted as saying:

"There is is a strong feeling that Dube (This is in reference to the killing, in April, 1983, of Mr Harrison Msizwe Dube, a Lamontville community leader) was murdered by Inkatha."

I am amazed that any news agency could distribute such allegations. Inkatha is constantly being accused by those who are opposed to it as perpetrating foul deeds of violence. These accusations come from sources inspired by the ANC mission in exile and their surrogate organisations in South Africa. It is not Inkatha which uses vile methods to extend its influence. We do not have to do that. We have a card-carrying membership of over 1.2 million. If anybody doubts that the ANC mission in exile uses violence against their fellow blacks, they have only to look at what the mission in exile itself is saying.

In the "Summary of World Broadcasts" of March 17, 1986, distributed by the British Broadcasting Corporation, which monitors ANC mission in exile broadcasts, we see that the ANC mission in exile itself says that they have managed to weaken the enemy, using rudimentary weapons of war. With the usage of Molotov cocktails and necklaces, stones and knives they claim to have gained successes.

Every South African, of whatever language group, knows that the inhuman violence so horribly called "the necklace" is only used by blacks against blacks, and yet whenever possible it is Inkatha which is accused of indulging in horrible deeds of violence.

I have attempted to inquire into the circumstances in which Mr Jeff Shongwe was murdered. I have made inquiries through Inkatha but I nevertheless have no information, other than published information, because Inkatha members were simply not sent there. Inkatha knows nothing about the murder of Mr Shongwe.

The report being distributed by UPI also quotes Mr Negema as saying: "There is a strong feeling that Dube was murdered by Inkatha." Mr Dube's murderers were brought to trial and in the court records there was no evidence whatsoever that Inkatha was involved in his killing. The play "Asinamali" is itself derogatory of me and ordinary citizens are deeply offended by it. If that offence turns to anger and if indeed the murderer of Mr Shongwe can be traced to people who were angered by the play, it certainly cannot be traced to Inkatha because Inkatha had nothing whatsoever to do with the tragic event.

All my life I have been committed to non-violence in politics. I am now lambasted by the perpetrators of violence in politics with the vilest of accusations precisely because I refuse to join in their violent programmes. Inkatha has now been declared fair game by organisations using violence as a political weapon. This accusation that I am responsible for Mr Shongwe's death is part of malicious political propaganda aimed at heightening black anger and motivating black-on-black confrontations. The story being distributed by UPI is both libellous and inflammatory and I have handed the matter over to legal advisers and asked them to take every possible step to place an embargo on the further distribution of this story and to seek whatever retribution the courts will allow us. The press would be well advised not to repeat these allegations.

Striking Miners at Duvha Given Ultimatum

MB261616 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1543 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 26, SAPA — A strike involving about 950 workers at the Duvha colliery, near Witbank, has been going on since Thursday, a spokesman for Rand Mines Said today.

Duvha has now issued an ultimatum to striking workers to return to work by Monday, March 31, or face dismissal, the spokesman said.

In a statement from Johannesburg today, the spokesman said the stoppage is linked to an alleged assault of a worker by another worker.

"This incident has been thoroughly investigated in terms of the mines' normal complaints procedures, but the available evidence could not justify any action," the statement said.

But, the spokesman added, the case was not closed and "was still being reviewed at the time of the start of the strike."

"By staging this illegal strike the National Union of Mine Workers (NUM) has disregarded totally the recognition agreement between itself and the company," it said. The striking workers have not exhausted the internal procedures, nor have they used the statutory procedures which are available, it added.

"Duvha has had numerous and exhaustive discussions with NUM representatives in an effort to resolve the situation."

Questions on Guguletu Shootout in Parliament

MB261803 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1747 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 26, SAPA — Questions about the March 3 Guguletu shoot-out in which seven suspected guerrillas were killed by police have been tabled in parliament by Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, a member of the PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] unrest monitoring commission.

Citing the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange's totally confident assumption that all seven killed were ANC members and that they all had guerrilla training, Mr de Villiers has tabled the following questions:

Did any person escape capture on March 3 and if so what were the circumstances surrounding the escape?

If somebody did escape has the identity of this person been established and if so what is it?

Had the SAP received any information that this person was a member of the ANC, had had any military training and whether he was armed? If so what was the information and when was it received?

Whether this person has since been apprehended and if so when and where.

Whether the post mortem reports on those killed have been completed. If not, why not and if so, what was the cause of each person's death?

Whether any of those killed had gunshot wounds in the head and if so how many and what was the nature and extent of these head wounds?

Whether the SAP had information on when these people became members of the ANC and whether the SAP had knowledge of which part or formation of the ANC they belonged to.

Whether the police had access to records of the membership of these persons and if so what is the nature of this information.

To which formations of the ANC did they belong and what records did the SAP have access to and where did they have access?

Where did the training of these people as terrorists take place?

What were the dates of training?

Who conducted the training?

What is the nature of the evidence in possession of the police that these people received such training?

Whether the police received any information on the number of persons who would be involved in the planned attack on the police station. If so how many were there to be in this group?

The questions were tabled on March 20 and are due to for answering on April 8.

They follow claims by three witnesses soon after the gun-battle that police shot and killed one suspected guerrilla who had his hands in the air and finished off a second guerrilla lying on the ground.

Law Minister Offers Pass Law Arrest Figures

MB270618 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] The minister of law an order, Mr Louis le Grange, says just under 100,000 people were arrested last year in connection with offenses relating to identity documents and influx control. In a written reply to a question in the House of Assembly, Mr Le Grange said that 82,741 men and 16,229 women had been arrested for these offenses last year.

More than 55,500 blacks had been arrested last year for not being in possession of their official identity documents. This was considerably fewer than the 92,000 people arrested in 1984.

295 People Held Under Internal Security Act

MB271444 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1359 GMT 27 mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, march 27, SAPA — A total of 295 people were being detained in terms of the Internal Security Act, the police directorate of public relations said in Pretoria today.

Of this, 106 were being held under Section 29 (1) of the act, 172 under Section 50, and 17 under Section 31.

Headless Body of Policeman Found in Amanzimtoti

MB301222 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The headless body of a black detective of Amanzimtoti was found near the town this morning. Our Durban staff reports that the body of Detective Constable Nzimande was discovered near a shop along the Adams Mission Road. so far detectives of the Durban criminal investigation department have made no arrest.

FCI Welcomes Government Support for Indaba

MB261614 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1552 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 26, SAPA — The Federated Chamber of Industries [FCI] today welcomed the government's decision to support the Natal/Kwazulu negotiations. A press release by Mr J.R. Wilson, president of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries said today:

"The FCI applauds the decision of government to support negotiations over the political future of Natal/Kwazulu.

"This step is a most encouraging demonstration of good faith on the part of government and is greatly welcomed by the FCI."

SADF Chief Announces Northern Cape Command

MB271233 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] The chief of the Defense Force, General Jannie Geldenhuis, has announced the establishment of a new army command and the disbanding of an existing command.

A statement issued by Gen Geldenhuis in Pretoria says that the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, has approved the establishment of the Northern Cape Command, and that the present Southern Cape Command will be disbanded. It will be incorporated into Western Province Command, Eastern Province Command, and the new Northern Cape Command.

The location of the new command's headquarters has not yet been determined.

Kwandebele To Get Own Police Force 1 April

MB271521 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 27 Mar

[Text] The minister of justice, law, and order of kwandebele, Mr Frank Mahlangu, says effective 1 April Kwandebele will control its own police force. He made the announcement in Siyabuswa and said the functions of the SAP in the national state will be assumed by the new police force. At present, there are six police stations in Kwandebele and two additional ones are planned at a later stage, Mr Mahlangu revealed.

Train Coach Hit With Smoke Grenade; No Injuries

MB301519 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1345 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 29, SAPA — A white man threw a smoke grenade into a crowded black railway coach at Winkelspruit station on the Natal south coast this afternoon, a South African Transport Services [SATS] spokeswoman said.

The train — which was travelling from Durban to Port Shepstone — had stopped at Winkelspruit, when three white men walked past. One tossed the grenade into the "third class" black passenger coach.

The SATS spokeswoman said no one was injured and no damage was caused. A smoke grenade explodes with a loud bang and releases a burning smoke, similar to teargas.

Police Issue Latest Overnight Unrest Reports

27 March

MB271315 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1045 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 27, SAPA — The number of vehicle hijackings and robberies, mainly at filling stataions, by armed gangs of youths in Soweto is on the increase, police said today.

This follows further hijackings and robberies which were reported to the police during the past 24 hours.

The Soweto police liaison officer, Maj F. Zwane, said police are still investigating the incidents.

In the first incident six armed youths assaulted a petrol attendant at Johan Lange Motors in Orlando West. They also cut telephone wires and attempted to open the safe.

The youths arrived at the garage carrying a 10-litre petrol can and asked for petrol. After being served they left but returned shortly afterwards carrying a five-litre can and asked for more petrol.

While the attendant was busy, some of the group went to the showroom and attacked an employee, cut the telephone wires and tried to open the safe. They were disturbed by security guards and they ran off.

The injured employee was taken to Baragwanath Hospital.

In another incident a 35-year-old man was accosted by a mob who attacked him with pangas and knives. They let his tyres down and robbed him of R40.

A PUTCO [Public Utility Corporation] bus driver was also robbed of R45 by armed youths who threatened him with a firearm at a bus stop in Dlamini.

A 32-year-old man, was driving in Klipspruit when he was confronted by six armed men who threatened him with a firearm. He was forced out of his vehicle, forced to hand over his car keys and the men drove off.

28 March

MB281651 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1647 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, Mar 28, SAPA — The following is the Police Directorate of Public Relations unrest report from Pretoria for today:

"At Tembisa on the east Rand a truck was destroyed when it was set on fire.

"Thirty-one people have been arrested in connection with the death of a black policeman killed earlier today.

"At Chesterville, near Durban, a private home was substantially damaged by arsonists. The body of a black man was later found in the house. He appeared to have died from gunshot wounds.

"In the same area a truck and a motor car were set on fire and caused extensive damage. There were also two incidents involving the use of firearms by unknown private persons. There was no police action.

"In the first incident a Development Board official was injured when a shot was fired from among a group of blacks.

"In the second, a black man was shot dead. At this stage it is not known whether the latter incident is unrest-related.

"At Langa in the western province a motor car was set on fire. SAP members fired tearsmoke when they were stoned on their arrival at the scene. The private vehicle was extensively damaged."

Early 29 Mar

MB290604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0601 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 29, SAPA — Following is the overnight unrest situation report issued by the SAP public relations division.

"At Alexandra, on the Witwatersrand, a police vehicle was petrol-bombed. The policemen dispersed their attackers with rifle fire. No injuries were reported.

"At Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, a police vehicle was stoned. A man was arrested in connection with this incident. At KwaZakele, also near Port Elizabeth, a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Ethembeni, near Prieska, an SAP vehicle was stoned. Tearsmoke and one shotgun round were fired to disperse the mob. A youth was slightly wounded and arrested.

"At Makakeng black residential area near Burgersfort, in the eastern Transvaal, police arrested eight men for attending an illegal gathering."

Ends report

Late 29 Mar

MB300516 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1716 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, Mar 29, SAPA — The following is the unrest report for today issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"A proposed National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] meeting which was to have been held in Umbilo was allegedly disrupted by another group of blacks. When the the police arrived they found a seriously injured black man. His wounds seemed to indicate that he had been attacked with a panga or an axe. He was removed to hospital at about 1.15 pm.

"Shortly afterwards about 80 people arrived at the meeting at Pioneer Hall, armed with assegais, knobkerries and shields. According to them, they wanted to attend the meeting. They were disarmed by the police without incident. A further report was received of a group of about 100 men armed similarly to those mentioned before, on the corner of Francois Road and Umbilo Avenue. They were also disarmed without incident.

"It was later ascertained that wo black men had reported to the police that they had been shot, evidently not seriously injured. A report was received from the mortuary of a black man's body with gunshot wounds. There was no police action.

"In Soweto, at about 3.20 pm about 300 mourners marched towards Dobsonville cemetery. The SAP noticed that two of the men had shotguns and these two men fired shots at SAP members. Shortly afterwards, three more shots were fired at the police. They returned fire with pistols, wounding a man, who was dragged away by the rest of the group.

"A further two shots were fired at the SAP. Police fired back with rifles. It is not known whether anyone was injured. Later, AK47 rifles were fired at the police. The man was identified and police returned pistol and rifle fire. The man was also injured but he was dragged away by the crowd.

"At Ethembeni, near Prieka, a police vehicle was stoned by a large mob. Police fired tearsmoke and birdshot to disperse them. A youth was slightly injured.

"At Shaunville, coloured residential area near King Williams Town, a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Tinus, in Fort Beaufort the partly-burnt body of an adult black male was found by SAP."

Early 30 Mar

MB300555 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0553 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 30, SAPA — Following is the overnight unrest situation report issued by the SAP public relations division:

"In the black residential area near Ficksburg a councillor's house was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In Soweto in the Witwatersrand a private vehicle was damaged when youths set fire to it.

"At New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth an office in a sports pavilion was damaged by fire.

"At Zolani, near Ashton in the Boland, a beerhall and a private home were damaged by arsonists."

Ends report.

Late 30 Mar

MB310430 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1612 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 30, SAPA — Here follows the unrest report up to 7 pm today issued by the South African police public relations division in Pretoria.

"At Soweto on the Witwatersrand a private vehicle was destroyed when it was set on fire.

"At Kathlehong a private home was slightly damaged when a device exploded against the building. The exact nature of this device has not yet been established."

Ends report.

Early 31 Mar

MB310551 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0548 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 31, SAPA — Following is the overnight unrest situation report issued by the SAP public relations division:

"In the Boksburg north industrial area a group of blacks barricaded the road with burning tyres. Police arrested one man.

"In Lamontville near Durban five shots were fired at the home of a councillor by an unknown person. Slight damage was caused but no one was injured.

"At Dennilton in KwaNdebele police arrested 88 men and 72 women for attending an illegal gathering."

Ends report

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

4000 People Declared Bankrupt

"More than 4,000 people were declared bankrupt last year and 2,231 companies were placed under compulsory liquidation, Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee revealed in Parliament in reply to questions by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville)," Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 27 March reports on page 3.

'Own Affairs' Budget Debate

"Admitting blacks to under-used white teacher training colleages would more than double the number of black student tearchers, Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens) said during the debate on the "own affairs' Budget," the paper says on page 4. Andrew pointed out that there were 2,767 empty places in white teacher training colleges and only 5,269 black student teachers. Also speaking during the "own affairs" budget debate, Piet Clase, minister of education and culture in the House of Assembly, said "rigid ideological apartheid based on race or colour was not a feature of the new education system," another article on the same page reports. Clase said "the controlled admission of members of other race groups to departmental institutions was a form of service in the general interest." For his part, Conservative Party (CP) leader Andries Treurnicht said duirng the debate that "the National Party (NP) and the African National congress had similar visions of a "new South Africa," since both believed apartheid should be eliminated. Another CP MP, Daan ven der Merwe, said "there was immense tension within the NP ranks on the course the Government was taking and predicted that it would not remain the governing party for another 18 months," another page 3 article notes.

1,280 Arrested for Illegal Strikes

Also on the same page, the paper reports that Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange said in response to a question from PFP MP Ken Andrew that "a total of 1,280 black workers were arrested for striking illegally in 1985."

Mrs Mandela Visits Brandfort

Rich Mkhondo reports on page 5 that Winnie Mandela recently visited Brandfort, "her first visit to the small, remote Free State township — to which she was banished in 1977 — since she left there last August after her house and the adjacent clinic were firebombed." Druing her visit, Mrs Mandela distributed food parcels donated by Operation Hunger and the German Embassy and as she left the town, "the people formed a guard of honor."

Metal Box Boycott

Also on page 5 the paper reports that the South African Allied Workers Union plans to boycott all products of the Metal Box Company as "part of a retaliation programme for the dismissal of 22 black workers." "The nationwide boycott of canned drinks is to take effect from April 1," under the slogan "Ban the can."

Witwatersrand University Violence Condemned

"The vice-chancellor and principal of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Karl Tober, has condemned 'in the strongest terms' any form of violence on the campus," Susan Pleming says on page 6. In a statement issued after Witwatersrand students disrupted a meeting addressed by UNITA representatives and after an alleged informer was attacked on the university's campus, Tober said "he recognized that South Africa was going through an 'extremely difficult period,' but he appealed to the university community to do nothing to Aggravate the situation." Tober also said that a meeting had been held with the Black Students Society to discuss the distruption of the UNITA meeting and that the university had laid a charge of trespassing against the alleged informer.

Business Aid to Black Education

"It had become extremely difficult for the private sector to play an important role in black education, the chairman and managing director of Goodyear SA, Mr W.F. Life, said yesterday," Pleming reports on the same page. Launching a video education project to which Goodyear had contributed 1.2 million rands, Life said "stayaways and destruction of school property made it unrealistic for companies to invest large sums in building and improving school facilities" and so " 'our efforts have, therefore, had to be directed outside the normal education system into such areas as teacher upgrading programmes, student bursaries, the provision of libraries and specialised subject support.' " Life also said the private sector was " 'opposed to a system which provides unequal education and our efforts are directed at trying to eliminate those inequalities.' "

Opposition to Brits Removal

Reporting on the campaign by employers and unions to end the removal of Brits residents to Lethlabile in an article on page 7, Sheryl Raine says that the government has set aside 3 million rands to compensate Brits residents and pay for their move. However, the local action committee wants to use the funds to upgrade the township. "Brits residents fear they will be incorporated into Bophuthatswana or that one day, despite repeated government assurances, the town sill be administered by the 'state,' " since "only a barbed wire fence separates Lethlabile from Bophuthatswana." The government has built about 175 brick houses in Lethlabile with electricity which are selling for 4,000 rands each.

STAR on Violence

Commenting on the fact that nearly 30 people have been killed in less than 2 days, *THE STAR* says in an editorial on page 8 that "violence at this level — whether the work of police, revolutionaries or hooligans — is the mark of a highly abnormal siceity. What is more alarming is that there seems to be so little official concern about it." Violence has been going on for over 18 months now and over 1,200 people have been killed. "Chillingly, we are no nearer a solution, no nearer public recognition that violence begets violence, no closer to the kind of national soul-searching that ought to follow the killing of one person, let along hundreds. Have we really reached the point where dealing out death is the only answer?"

STAR on Education Conference

In a second editorial, discussing this weekend's conference on black eduation, on the same page, the paper says "an awesome responsibility rests on the delegations of pupils, parents and teachers who meet in Durban." "Schools boycotts are among the few political weapons available to blacks, but they are a peculiarly double-edged and self-destructive one. The choicest fruts of change will not be plucked by a generation of illiterates."

Atteridgeville Mayor's Car Bombed

The Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English for 27 March reports on page 2 that Atteridgeville Mayor Matthew Mahlangu "narrowly" escaped death on 25 March when petrol bombs were hurled at his car, damaging it slightly. The mayor produced a letter allegedly written by the Atterdgeville-Saulsville Residents Organization calling on him to resign " 'before it is too late,' " and urging him to be " 'part of the oppressed and exploited masses of our country' " as the organization considered him as " 'part of our community.' "

Mamelodi Leader's House Searched

The house of Louis Khumalo, chairman of the Mamelodi Parents Association, was raided and searched by security forces on Wednesday for the second time in 4 days, a page 3 article reports. Khumalo said the security police and the SADF " 'ransacked the house, entering every room.' " A spokesman for the police public relations division in Pretoria said he could not comment and urged Mr Khumalo to lodge a complaint with the police " 'if he has reason to do so.' "

SOWETAN on Weekend Conferences

A page 4 editorial, commenting on the education conference and the Black Forum Conference to be held in Durban this weekend, says "we fear it is rather late in the day, but the Government has to make it its business to recognise the credibility of those attending such conferences. They will come from a very wide range of black and perhaps white opinion. Their conclusions will probably be a reflection of the needs and desires of the majority of South Africans. If these meetings are not given credibility and support by South Africa, then we fear our future is even bleaker than it presently seems."

CITY PRESS on Bread Price

The Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English for 30 March in an editorial on page 2 says the government's decision not to increase the bread price is welcome news and that any increase would have denied millions of people the only staple food within their reach. Noting that there is "massive unemployment and the cost of living has skyrocketed," the editorial says the government needs to streamline its job-creating programs and money needs to be used to encouraged small businesses. "Greater co-operation by all is needed if a major disaster is to be avoided."

New Look at Security Legislation

Commenting on the court orders lifting the banning and detention orders on certain individuals, Percy Qoboza writes in his column "Percy's Itch" on page 4 that "one can only be grateful that the courts are beginning to take such a close look at the whole range of security legislation that it may hopefully influence the Government to return to the rule of law." Respect for the law, he says, can only come about if people identify with it and know it is on the books to protect them. Part of the reason why this respect is lacking in our communities is "our perception that the law is there to impose harsh treatments on us." "For the Government to tell us that security legislation is there for our own protection when it militates against our freedom is cynical in the extreme." There must be a clean-up of the statute books to "remove all traces of the authoritarian trend that seems to be our political landmark at the moment."

Afrikaner Power

Johannebsurg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 27 March reports on page 2 that Prof Willie Esterhouse of the Urban Foundation told a symposium at Stellenbosch University that the cycle of violence in South Africa may reach an equalibrium like that in Ireland and Lebanon, but that the chances of revolution are minimal. In answer to a question on whether the Afrikaner still had a role to play, Prof Esterhouse said the future of the country would be determined by whether the Afrikaner and the black man could reach an understanding. " 'The Afrikaner will necessarily have to play a role. The Afrikaner is sitting with the power, institutionalized and other power. Any group which thinks the future of the country can be determined without the Afrikaner will be making the same mistake as the Afrikaner,' " he said.

Proposal for Wits University

On page 4 the paper reports that a proposal has been made for ending the ill feeling between moderate and radical students at Witwatersrand university. The proposal was made by Mr J.R. Lambson, a former teachers' association president, who called on all students at the institution who only wish to study in peace to form a union which would control the situation. He told *BEELD* that it was time that the silent majority be recognized. On Monday Mr Lambson sent a telegram to PFP MP Horace van Rensburg calling on the government to urgently investigate the campus violence. The same report says Prof Karl Tober, vice chancellor at the university, circulated a letter to members of staff asking that all members of the community at the institution refrain from doing anything which could aggravate the situation. Meanwhile the student council, says the report, has banned a circular by the Student Moderate Alliance condemning violence on the campus.

Opposition to Colored Settlement

On page 6 *BEELD* reports that the town council of Kempton Park on the East Rand at its monthly meeting opposed the expected development of a new group area for coloreds nearby. The chairman of the council, Mr A.W. Korf, said the siting of the colored area in the vicinity would not be in the interests of Kempton Park. " 'The reasons for moving coloreds to this area will not remove the problems which are now being experienced in Alexandra,' Mr Korf said." He said that it is envisaged that eventually 100,000 colored would be settled in the area, but that already there were more than 250,000 blacks in nearby Tembisa who were struggling to find employment. The council also expressed itself opposed to any form of temporary settlement which could lead to a squatter camp.

Munsieville Upgrading

On page 12 the Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 26 March reports that the government has allocated 156,000 rands towards the upgrading of Munsieville, the black township outside Krugersdorp. The allocation was announced by Mr Chris Heunis, the minister of constitutional development and planning, in reply to a question in parliament. The upgrading will include work on streets, storm water drainage, street lighting, etc.

Firearm Licenses

On the same page the paper reports from parliament that the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has told parliament in answer to a question from the official opposition that 1,012,972 people have been issued with licenses entitling them to own firearms. The total number of firearms covered by these licenses is 2,272,412.

Discord Among Afrikaners

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans of 26 March reports on page 2 that a public debate was held in Pretoria on 25 March on discord among Afrikaners. The gathering ended without agreement being reached on the causes of discord, but one of the speakers, Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel, placed the blame on what he called rightist groups who, he said, were trying to achieve unrealistic goals of partition and conducted radical policies. Prof Carel Boshoff, speaking for the conservatives, said the government's policy of power sharing was keeping Afrikaners divided. The unity in the country, said Prof Boshoff, had been destroyed " 'because our birthright has been bartered away by promises.' "

Union Leader on Unrest

On page 10 the same paper reports that the national president of the South African Union of Municipal Workers, Mr Attie Nieuwoudt, has promised full support to the government for action against those promoting the unrest. " 'In the weakened economic situation in the country, there is no place for boycotts and strikes,' " he said. He was speaking at the union's regional conference at Durbanville. He called on trade unions and employees to avoid strikes and solve differences responsibly.

Cooperation With Police

In an editorial on page 22 the paper says the trend among local communities and other interest groups to cooperate with security forces as a result of their concern over the unrest situation is a sensible approach. Citing the recent examples of Sandton and Groblersdal, it says the country simply cannot ignore any longer the fact that evil forces are at large in the country, posing a threat to life and property. "Taking the law into their own hands would only aggravate the situation and lead to chaos. But strengthening the hand of the police, as the people of Groblersdal and other communities are now doing, is the recommended and responsible way. Besides, a greater public involvement in the maintenance of law and order has long been overdue."

ZAMBIA

Museveni Governemnt in Uganda Recognized

MB271920 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma announced today that Zambia has recognized the new government of President Youweri Museveni of Uganda. Professor Goma said Zambia has taken note of developments in Uganda since Mr Museveni came to power in January when the Ugandan capital, Kampala, fell to the National Resistance Army. The minister said in these circumstances Zambia was now in the position to do business with the new government in Uganda and continue to have diplomatic relations.

ZIMBABWE

Former Intelligence Officials Not To Be Released

MB261313 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1228 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Harare, March 26, SAPA — An application for the release from detention of two former members of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation, Mr Colon David Evans and Mr Philip Edward Hartlebury, was dismissed in the high court in Harare today.

ZIANA reports that Mr Evans and Mr Hartlebury who were in police custody from December 31, 1981, and subsequently in detention since January 28, 1983, applied before Mr Justice Reynolds for an order setting aside the recommendation of the review tribunal which kept them in detention.

They were arrested in December 1981 and charged with contravening the Official Secrets Act and with illegal possession of arms of war.

At their trial before Mr Justice Mcnally, they were acquitted after their statements made to be police were ruled "inadmissible" as evidence. They were immediately redetained in terms of the emergency powers (maintenance of law and order) regulations.

Arguing for the men, Mr Adrian de Bourbon, SC [Senior council], said the right of a review of a detainee must be a real right by an independent semi-judicial body, and not be seen to be a mere extension of the executive decision making process.

The acting director of the civil division of the attorney-general's office, Mr Stephen Mafara, said the review tribunals recommendations were made after being satisfied that it was reasonably required for Mr Evans and Mr Hartlebury to be kept in detention to safe-guard public security and order in Zimbabwe.

Mr Mafara said that it was common knowledge that as a result of their "clandestine espionage activities," state property worth millions of dollars was destroyed and a member of a South African liberation organisation was killed.